DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 461 393 JC 020 127

TITLE	Washington Community and Technical Colleges Academic Year Report 2000-01.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Olympia.
PUB DATE	2001-12-00
NOTE	114p.
AVAILABLE FROM	For full text: http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Associate Degrees; Basic Skills; *College Faculty; College Transfer Students; *Community Colleges; Curriculum Development; *Educational Finance; Educational Objectives; *Enrollment; Governance; Outcomes of Education; Program Implementation; *Remedial Instruction; *Two Year College Students; Two Year Colleges
IDENTIFIERS	*Washington Community and Technical Colleges

ABSTRACT

This report provides 2000-2001 information on funding, staffing, facilities, and enrollment at all Washington State community and technical colleges. It also includes demographics on student characteristics, enrollment, graduation, and transfer rates. Highlights include: (1) the colleges enrolled the equivalent of 158,192 full-time students; (2) a large number of students were recorded as having taken distance-learning courses; (3) a majority of the students were enrolled in workforce/job preparation education courses; (4) nearly 14,000 current high school 11th and 12th graders were enrolled in early college credit courses at the community colleges; (5) there was an increase in welfare-to-work students; (6) transfer numbers were down slightly from previous years; (7) the community colleges employ over 17,000 staff members and own 2,753 acres of land (14.4 million square feet of facilities); (8) the community and technical colleges' expenditures total over $812.9 million dollars; and (9) approximately 76% ($614.8 million) of revenue came from general and special state funds and student tuition. The report is filled with tables of information. The appendix contains information on full-time student tuition and fees, enrollment figures, statistical publications information, and definitions of report terms. (MKF)

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ED 461 393

Washington Community and Technical Colleges

ACADEMIC YEAR REPORT 2000-01

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 2000-01

- The Washington community and technical colleges enrolled the equivalent of 158,192 full-time students (annual FTEs) during academic year 2000-01, an increase of 3 percent over 1999-2000. Of the total, 127,410 FTEs – 81 percent – were in state-funded courses. State-funded FTEs are supported by student tuition and state funding.

- The community and technical colleges served 470,495 students in 2000-01. This is a small decrease from 1999-2000. Fewer students accounted for more FTEs because of an increase in the number of full-time students. This unduplicated headcount represents each student counted only once, even if the student enrolled in more than one quarter or at more than one college during the year.

- The racial composition of the student population was significantly more diverse than that of the state as a whole. The two-year colleges served 28 percent people of color, while the state population was 21 percent people of color. The student population was more female (56 percent) than the state's adult population, which is typical of college enrollment nationally. More than 14,950 people with disabilities enrolled at the colleges in 2000-01, equaling 5 percent of the enrollment.

- In 2000-01, 39,223 students (6,755 FTEs) enrolled in distance-learning classes, including 21,870 taking Internet courses.

- More than 12,500 students enrolled under the Worker Retraining program; this represents 7,813 FTEs (7,263 in the community and technical colleges and 550 in private career schools).

- In 2000-01, 13,442 Running Start students – high school students earning high school and college credit simultaneously – accounted for 8,189 FTEs. Growth in the program parallels the overall growth in the number of 11th and 12th grade students.

- Most state-supported FTEs were generated by students enrolled for workforce education (upgrading job skills or preparing in a new job field) or preparing to transfer to four-year institutions (46 percent and 38 percent of state-supported FTEs, respectively). Compared to 1999-2000, there was a small shift in enrollment totals from workforce education to transfer preparation due to a decrease in the number of 25-to 39-year-olds in the population. About 10 percent of the FTEs were generated by students taking only basic skills classes (ABE, ESL, GED preparation or high school completion).

- Welfare students from all funding sources totaled 21,773, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year. This increase was due to expanded WorkFirst training programs and assistance.

- About one-third of all students (47,203) taking courses eligible for need-based financial aid received aid in 2000-01. Courses eligible for financial aid are limited to college-level instruction; excluded are ABE, ESL, GED preparation, high school completion and courses taken for personal interest.

- In 2000-01, 17,081 individuals were employed in state-supported positions in Washington community and technical colleges. This includes faculty, classified staff, administrative and other professionals, and equaled 11,483 full-time equivalents.

- System expenditures totaled more than $812.9 million. Some 76 percent ($614.8 million) came from general and special state funds and tuition collections.

- Capital appropriations for the 2000-01 biennium totaled $263.0 million. The 30 college districts own 14.4 million square feet of facilities and 2,753 acres of land.

State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
PO Box 42495
Olympia WA 98504-2495
360-753-2000
www.sbctc.ctc.edu

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Additional Historical Enrollment Information on the SBCTC website at www.sbctc.ctc.edu/Resource/resource.htm.

INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Academic Year Report 2000-01 provides a snapshot of funding, facilities, staffing, and enrollments in community and technical colleges in the past academic year. The report also describes key measures of student outcomes and addresses the most frequently asked questions related to expenditures, personnel and students. Additional demographic information regarding community and technical college students is available in the sister publication Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report, 2000. Electronic versions of these reports and other publications are available on the web site: http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges' (SBCTC) Data Warehouse which is derived from the common management information systems used by all community and technical colleges in the state.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). Technical colleges are exempt from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest continuously operating community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. Between 1933 and 1941 four additional community colleges began operation in Washington: Clark College in 1933, Lower Columbia in 1934, Wenatchee Valley in 1939, and Everett in 1941, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 by establishing the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Lakewood (Clover Park), Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 Legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four-year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the Legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges.

The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the Legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 Legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

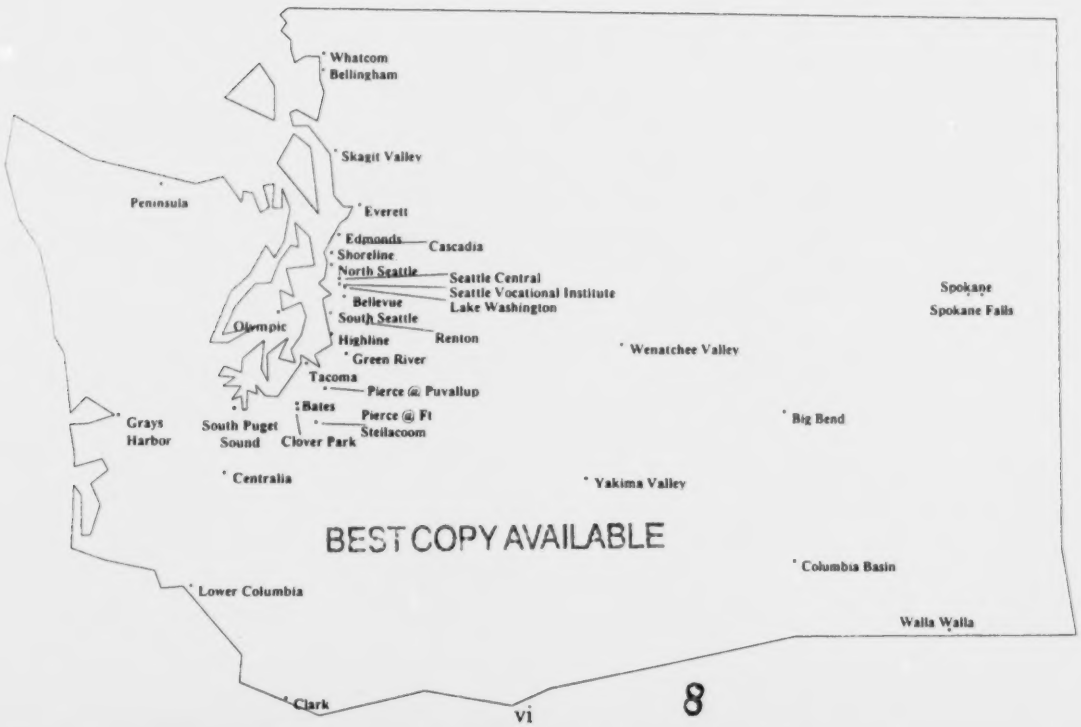
The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the Legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

In 1994, the Legislature approved the establishment of the 30th college district, Cascadia Community College. The new district began enrolling state-supported students in the fall of 2000.

Pierce College Puyallup became the system's 34th college when the state board granted it college status as part of the Pierce District in June 1999.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES



COURSES OFFERED

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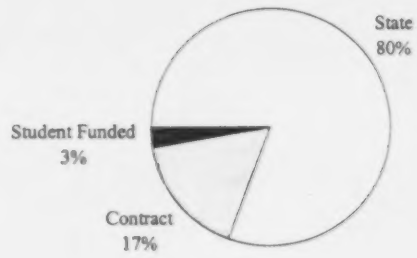
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE FTES BY FUND SOURCE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

The 470,495 students enrolled at community and technical colleges represented 158,192 annualized FTEs during academic year 2000-01. An annual FTE equals 45 credit hours.

Courses funded through state support and tuition are designated as state supported. When students, employers or social service agencies pay tuition in a state-supported course, they are paying less than a third of the cost of providing courses. State appropriations to the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) cover the major cost of a fixed number of FTEs in the community and technical college system. SBCTC then distributes funding for those FTEs on an equitable basis to each college. In 2000-01, 80 percent of the effort was state supported, including 5,428 FTEs in excess of the allocated level.

FTEs by Funding Source
2000-01



In 2000-01, state support FTEs included 7,210 Worker Retraining FTEs (see page 7 for more details).

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5 Year Change
State Supported	118,516	117,495	120,688	124,438	127,410	7.5%
% Change	0.4%	-0.9%	2.7%	3.1%	2.4%	
Contract Supported	20,024	21,867	22,832	24,439	26,317	31.4%
% Change	7.2%	9.2%	4.4%	7.0%	7.7%	
Student Funded	4,376	4,092	4,325	4,682	4,465	2.0%
% Change	3.5%	-6.5%	5.7%	8.2%	-4.6%	
TOTAL	142,916	143,455	147,845	153,559	158,192	10.7%
% Change	1.4%	0.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.0%	
State Allocation*	114,077	115,156	117,176	119,179	121,982	6.9%
State FTEs above Allocation	4,439	2,339	3,512	5,259	5,428	

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract includes Running Start and contract International FTEs.
*Data exclude private career school Worker Retraining FTEs (200 in FY 96, 236 in FY 97, 344 in FY 98, 468 in FY 99, 530 in 00 and 550 in 01.)

ANNUAL FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Excess and Worker Retraining	Contract Including Running Start & Contract International	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total FTEs
Bates	4,782	876	5,658	58	5,716
Bellevue	6,983	1,675	8,659	1,267	9,926
Bellingham	1,481	66	1,547	0	1,547
Big Bend	1,502	215	1,717	29	1,746
Cascadia*	889	136	1,025	65	1,090
Centralia	2,033	551	2,584	66	2,650
Clark	5,931	602	6,534	732	7,266
Clover Park	4,206	179	4,385	82	4,467
Columbia Basin	4,543	580	5,123	3	5,126
Edmonds	4,693	1,994	6,686	284	6,971
Everett	4,553	687	5,240	31	5,272
Grays Harbor	1,703	291	1,994	21	2,015
Green River	5,129	1,295	6,424	136	6,560
Highline	5,627	767	6,393	65	6,459
Lake Washington	2,765	427	3,191	61	3,253
Lower Columbia	2,493	281	2,774	55	2,829
Olympic	4,318	408	4,725	17	4,742
Peninsula	1,546	1,289	2,834	15	2,849
Pierce District	5,191	2,807	7,998	287	8,285
Renton	3,639	329	3,967	75	4,042
Seattle Central	5,309	1,118	6,427	38	6,465
Seattle North	3,881	717	4,598	11	4,610
Seattle South	3,943	812	4,756	42	4,798
Seattle Voc Institute	472	320	792	0	792
Shoreline	4,785	700	5,485	71	5,556
Skagit Valley	3,405	691	4,096	37	4,133
South Puget Sound	3,156	483	3,639	57	3,696
Spokane	5,889	452	6,341	53	6,394
Spokane Falls	7,214	1,883	9,098	199	9,297
Tacoma	4,241	1,191	5,431	205	5,637
Walla Walla	2,828	1,096	3,924	43	3,967
Wenatchee Valley	2,321	247	2,568	67	2,635
Whatcom	2,402	626	3,029	290	3,319
Yakima Valley	3,555	528	4,083	0	4,083
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	127,410	26,317	153,727	4,465	158,192

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1A.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

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Courses in which no state funds are used to cover costs of instruction are either contract- or student-funded.

The costs for **contract-funded** courses are paid by an enterprise such as an employer or social service agency for the benefit of its employees or clients. There are several types of contracts:

- The **Running Start** program, with 8,189 FTEs this past year, accounts for 31 percent of all contract FTEs in 2000-01 versus 29 percent five years earlier. This program allows high school students to complete college and high school classes simultaneously at no charge to the student. The rate of growth reflects the number of high school juniors and seniors. According to Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) data, the growth rate for spring graduates slowed from 5.7 percent in 1998 to 2.6 percent in 2000. OSPI is projecting the rate of growth to be near one percent for the next several years.
- Colleges offer contracted instruction for the Washington **Department of Corrections** at its major correctional facilities. Students enroll in courses to increase literacy and gain occupational skills. Some 12,498 individuals in prisons enrolled for 4,696 FTEs or 18 percent of the contract effort. This is a 5 percent decrease from the 4,945 FTEs in 1999-2000, attributable to budget cuts at the Department of Corrections.
- About 15 percent of contract counts are from **Contract International** enrollments. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for International students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction. Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the Contract International program. This program is subject to the fluctuations in the international economy. This past year shows a significant rebound (25 percent growth) from 1999-2000.
- Colleges also contract with **local businesses**. About a third of all contract FTEs are of this type.

For more detail on these contract types, see page 7.

Student-funded class costs are paid entirely by the individuals who enroll. Student-funded offerings include avocational courses such as foreign language for travelers and training courses such as microcomputer applications.

Enrollment Demand:

Social and policy changes have had the most impact on enrollment this year.

- **Distance Learning:** This year the FTEs in distance learning classes totaled 6,755. The pace of distance learning FTE growth slowed from 34 percent in 1999-2000 to a still substantial rate of 25 percent. Like last year, over three-fourths of that growth was in online classes, which is the largest and fastest growing distance learning category and now constitutes about half of all distance learning FTEs.
- **Information Technology:** State FTEs in information technology increased 15 percent to 9,868 FTEs. While workforce education in general is growing slowly, IT is becoming an increasingly large subset – now 20 percent of all workforce education FTEs.
- **Growth of English as a Second Language:** FTEs in state-supported ESL classes grew by 6 percent this year over last year to 10,351 FTEs. ESL classes provided training to 31,545 students. This is the same rate of growth experienced in 1999-2000. However, some changes in the demographics of ESL students have occurred during the last five years. The percentage of Latino/Hispanic students has increased 9 percent since 1996-97, while the percentage of Asian or Pacific Islander students decreased by 10 percent during the same time period. Consistent with the effort to provide more intensive ESL training, ESL students are more likely to be full-time (47 percent) than in 1996-97 (39 percent). ESL serves students with a wide range of prior educational experience in their native language. This past year 9 percent of ESL students possessed a college degree (AA or higher), up from 6 percent just five years ago.

Future Enrollment Demand: Future enrollment demands will likely increase based on:

- Growth in the number of younger college-age students as the cohort called the Baby Boom Echo leaves high school and comes to college. These younger students impact the demand for transfer preparation more than the demand for workforce education because younger students tend to enroll with a plan to transfer.
- Employers' demand for well-trained workers. Washington employers report difficulty finding qualified technically trained workers--that is, workers at the level trained in the community and technical college system. Colleges are committed to increasing the number of students prepared for work.
- Growth in the immigrant population will increase the demand for English as a Second Language programs.

ANNUAL STATE FTES VERSUS ALLOCATION
ACADEMIC YEAR 1999-00 AND 2000-01

	1999-00			2000-01		
	Allocation	State Supported	Difference	Allocation	State Supported	Difference
Bates	4,090	4,689	599	4,187	4,782	595
Bellevue	6,042	6,664	622	6,176	6,983	807
Bellingham	1,475	1,502	27	1,490	1,481	-9
Big Bend	1,428	1,533	105	1,459	1,502	43
Cascadia*	0	0	0	800	889	89
Centralia	2,000	2,154	154	2,000	2,033	33
Clark	5,640	5,742	102	5,794	5,931	137
Clover Park	3,817	4,179	362	3,870	4,206	336
Columbia Basin	4,235	4,309	74	4,291	4,543	252
Edmonds	4,145	4,687	542	4,298	4,693	395
Everett	4,074	4,584	510	4,130	4,553	423
Grays Harbor	1,857	1,682	-175	1,828	1,703	-125
Green River	4,935	5,265	330	5,000	5,129	129
Highline	5,442	5,440	-2	5,503	5,627	124
Lake Washington	2,445	2,746	301	2,504	2,765	261
Lower Columbia	2,250	2,438	188	2,251	2,493	242
Olympic	4,266	4,447	181	4,266	4,318	52
Peninsula	1,650	1,522	-128	1,685	1,546	-139
Pierce District	4,819	5,048	229	4,914	5,191	277
Renton	3,115	3,647	532	3,221	3,639	418
Seattle District	13,400	13,435	35	13,590	13,606	16
Shoreline	4,996	4,925	-71	5,085	4,785	-300
Skagit Valley	3,325	3,356	31	3,390	3,405	15
South Puget Sound	3,045	3,105	60	3,139	3,156	17
Spokane District	12,434	12,653	219	12,577	13,104	527
Tacoma	3,921	4,029	108	4,024	4,241	217
Walla Walla	2,670	2,689	19	2,705	2,828	123
Wenatchee Valley	2,204	2,276	72	2,249	2,321	72
Whatcom	1,784	2,280	496	1,905	2,402	497
Yakima Valley	3,675	3,413	-262	3,651	3,555	-96
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	119,179	124,438	5,259	121,982	127,410	5,428
Private Career Schools	530			550		

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101 Version 1A (College Job Number SR2313J provides identical information).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State allocated includes Worker Retraining FTEs.

ANNUAL FTES BY TIME AND LOCATION BY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

Colleges served 81 percent of their FTEs during the day in 2000-01, a pattern typical of previous years. On-campus facilities used during the day accounted for 64 percent of the total FTEs.

	-- State and Contract --				-- All Funds --	
	Day FTEs	% of Total	Evening FTEs	% of Total	Day-On Campus	% of Total
Bates	5,423	96%	200	4%	3,233	57%
Bellevue	5,979	78%	1,734	22%	5,701	74%
Bellingham	1,144	74%	402	26%	1,062	69%
Big Bend	1,419	87%	208	13%	1,340	82%
Cascadia*	717	71%	291	29%	721	72%
Centralia	2,110	87%	309	13%	1,526	63%
Clark	5,121	80%	1,280	20%	4,531	71%
Clover Park	4,063	93%	303	7%	3,048	70%
Columbia Basin	3,509	71%	1,444	29%	2,733	55%
Edmonds	5,015	80%	1,253	20%	4,029	64%
Everett	3,705	74%	1,325	26%	3,310	66%
Grays Harbor	1,617	84%	304	16%	1,086	57%
Green River	4,766	79%	1,258	21%	4,014	67%
Highline	4,982	79%	1,296	21%	4,122	66%
Lake Washington	2,569	81%	590	19%	2,391	76%
Lower Columbia	2,277	85%	408	15%	2,093	78%
Olympic	3,238	71%	1,306	29%	2,583	57%
Peninsula	2,413	88%	335	12%	1,172	43%
Pierce District	5,370	71%	2,201	29%	2,615	35%
Renton	2,998	76%	960	24%	2,359	60%
Seattle Central	4,948	82%	1,071	18%	4,625	77%
Seattle North	3,359	77%	1,022	23%	3,100	71%
Seattle South	3,344	71%	1,335	29%	2,536	54%
Seattle Voc Institute	751	95%	40	5%	752	95%
Shoreline	4,472	85%	786	15%	4,214	80%
Skagit Valley	2,739	77%	809	23%	1,813	51%
South Puget Sound	2,591	73%	969	27%	2,511	71%
Spokane	5,320	90%	607	10%	4,632	78%
Spokane Falls	7,507	88%	995	12%	3,947	46%
Tacoma	4,389	83%	929	17%	3,482	65%
Walla Walla	3,334	88%	445	12%	1,955	52%
Wenatchee Valley	1,840	76%	589	24%	1,395	57%
Whatcom	2,409	81%	554	19%	2,485	84%
Yakima Valley	3,212	83%	648	17%	2,484	64%
SYSTEM TOTAL	118,650	81%	28,206	19%	93,600	64%
1999-00 Total	115,960	81%	27,555	19%	94,756	63%
% Change	2.3%		2.4%		-1.2%	

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table. Excludes distance learning classes.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY TARGETED PROGRAMS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	College in the HS (Contract)	Alternative HS (Contract)	Correction (Contract)	Worker Retraining (State)	Distance Learning (All Funds)	Welfare (All Funds)
Bates	0	124	0	414	0	309	35	574
Bellevue	474	407	122	70	0	339	780	117
Bellingham	0	58	0	0	0	60	1	83
Big Bend	14	106	7	0	0	51	92	160
Cascadia*	0	136	0	0	0	17	18	8
Centralia	11	192	0	46	298	141	166	237
Clark	53	367	1	0	70	281	133	389
Clover Park	0	68	0	48	0	464	0	368
Columbia Basin	9	314	0	0	147	233	171	256
Edmonds	456	298	21	18	714	340	418	209
Everett	0	394	38	14	0	333	210	315
Grays Harbor	0	72	0	0	209	149	73	276
Green River	393	503	0	0	0	359	399	395
Highline	291	469	0	0	0	221	116	294
Lake Washington	0	8	0	341	0	280	35	110
Lower Columbia	8	213	0	0	0	50	89	327
Olympic	0	344	0	0	0	245	182	243
Peninsula	41	287	0	0	323	267	88	129
Pierce District	152	387	0	0	695	278	471	267
Renton	0	64	0	0	0	306	9	419
Seattle Central	472	267	3	0	0	214	408	214
Seattle North	315	154	0	0	0	269	217	98
Seattle South	111	148	0	0	0	297	77	338
Seattle Voc	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	190
Shoreline	374	189	0	0	0	201	227	146
Skagit Valley	178	375	1	0	0	208	548	175
South Puget Sound	99	329	0	0	0	138	79	179
Spokane	135	227	0	0	0	247	414	563
Spokane Falls	77	360	0	0	1,050	90	597	1,064
Tacoma	261	348	0	166	360	290	116	442
Walla Walla	0	116	3	87	812	197	147	174
Wenatchee Valley	0	213	>1	0	0	161	142	132
Whatcom	76	399	0	0	0	34	76	121
Yakima Valley	23	251	0	0	18	149	223	356
SYSTEM TOTAL	4,023	8,189	196	1,203	4,696	7,263	6,755	9,368

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Class Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31), Distance Learning (Class Table where Dist Ed <> blank), Student Class Table for Worker Retraining (Kind of Enrollment = 13, 15, and 16), College in HS Student Class Table (Kind of Enrollment = 35), Alternative HS Student Class Table (Kind of Enrollment = 33).
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all International students.

FTES BY TARGETED PROGRAMS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Among the several "contract" programs are Running Start, Contract International and Corrections. **Running Start** has grown substantially over the past five years. While the rate of growth has slowed, the typical college now enrolls more than 400 Running Start students. A total of 13,092 high school students enrolled in Running Start this past year. Through special arrangements with local high schools, some colleges provide **alternative high school** classes at the college campus and others offer college classes at the high school – **College in the High School**. Some 1,400 FTEs were served in these programs.

The **Contract International** program allows colleges to serve International students without reducing the level of service to state residents. Ten colleges offer courses in the facilities of the state's Department of Corrections. **Corrections** FTEs were separately counted starting in 1997-98.

The **Worker Retraining** program provides training for dislocated workers. In addition to the 7,263 FTEs served by the community and technical colleges in 2000-01, 550 FTEs were allocated to Washington's private career schools. Separate reports on this program have been published and are available at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu /Pub/pubwrkr.htm.

The 6,755 FTEs served in **distance learning** courses at the colleges this past year represents a 25 percent increase from 1999-2000. Distance learning includes credit and non-credit classes, typically technology-based, that do not require substantial student attendance at the originating site. In 2000-01, 3,480 FTEs were served via online instruction using the Internet, 2,019 via telecourses, 386 via correspondence, 436 via two-way video and 434 using other distance learning approaches.

The 9,368 welfare FTEs is a 9.2 percent increase that follows a 5-year period of declining FTEs. The decline mirrored a falling caseload that bottomed when WorkFirst, Washington State's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) welfare reform effort, was implemented in 1998-99. That year colleges started to gear up WorkFirst training programs and assistance. About 30 percent of welfare FTEs in 2000-01 was due to WorkFirst training. See page 33 for a description of WorkFirst programs and students.

FTES IN TARGETED PROGRAMS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Contract International (Contract)	3,445	3,841	3,777	3,206	4,023
% Total	2.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%
Running Start (Contract)	5,829	6,585	7,299	7,767	8,189
% Total	4.2%	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%	5.3%
College in HS (Contract)				147	196
% Total				0.1%	0.1%
Alternative HS (Contract)				928	1,203
% Total				0.6%	0.8%
Correction (Contract)		4,278	4,794	4,945	4,696
% Total		3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%
Worker Retraining (State)	7,488	6,687	6,429	7,508	7,263
% Total	5.4%	4.8%	4.3%	5.0%	4.7%
Distance Learning (All Funds)	2,706	2,878	4,025	5,413	6,755
% Total	2.0%	2.1%	2.7%	3.6%	4.4%
Welfare (All Funds)	15,695	12,189	8,907	8,575	9,368
% Total	11.3%	8.7%	6.0%	5.8%	6.1%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Class Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31), Distance Learning (Class Table where Dist Ed <> blank), Student Class Table for Worker Retraining (Kind of Enrollment = 13, 15, and 16), College in HS Student Class Table (Kind of Enrollment = 35), Alternative HS Student Class Table (Kind of Enrollment = 33).

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Workforce Education FTE	% of Total	Transfer FTE	% of Total	Basic Skills as Final Goal FTE	% of Total	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified FTE	% of Total	Total
Bates	3,850	80.5%	0	0.0%	24	0.5%	907	19.0%	4,782
Bellevue	2,196	31.4%	3,765	53.9%	288	4.1%	737	10.5%	6,986
Bellingham	1,406	95.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.3%	69	4.7%	1,481
Big Bend	629	41.9%	685	45.5%	134	8.9%	55	3.7%	1,504
Cascadia*	262	29.5%	606	68.2%	7	0.8%	14	1.5%	889
Centralia	657	32.3%	637	31.3%	394	19.4%	347	17.1%	2,034
Clark	2,286	38.5%	2,743	46.2%	616	10.4%	289	4.9%	5,935
Clover Park	3,498	83.2%	2	0.0%	543	12.9%	163	3.9%	4,206
Columbia Basin	1,793	39.4%	1,943	42.7%	640	14.1%	173	3.8%	4,549
Edmonds	1,653	35.2%	2,126	45.3%	659	14.0%	256	5.4%	4,695
Everett	2,003	44.0%	1,859	40.8%	502	11.0%	189	4.2%	4,553
Grays Harbor	795	46.7%	534	31.3%	279	16.4%	96	5.6%	1,704
Green River	1,703	33.2%	2,228	43.4%	921	17.9%	278	5.4%	5,129
Highline	1,324	23.5%	2,449	43.5%	1,560	27.7%	296	5.3%	5,628
Lake Washington	2,285	82.7%	179	6.5%	151	5.4%	150	5.4%	2,764
Lower Columbia	1,156	46.3%	818	32.8%	334	13.4%	187	7.5%	2,495
Olympic	1,618	37.5%	2,150	49.8%	360	8.3%	192	4.4%	4,320
Peninsula	744	48.1%	481	31.1%	159	10.3%	163	10.5%	1,547
Pierce District	1,901	36.6%	2,875	55.4%	272	5.2%	144	2.8%	5,192
Renton	3,053	83.9%	114	3.1%	369	10.1%	103	2.8%	3,638
Seattle Central	1,811	34.1%	2,472	46.5%	764	14.4%	268	5.0%	5,315
Seattle North	1,769	45.5%	1,630	41.9%	333	8.6%	154	4.0%	3,886
Seattle South	2,478	62.8%	796	20.2%	478	12.1%	192	4.9%	3,944
Seattle Voc Institute	441	93.5%	4	0.8%	19	4.0%	8	1.7%	472
Shoreline	1,982	41.4%	2,235	46.7%	333	7.0%	236	4.9%	4,786
Skagit Valley	1,663	48.8%	1,293	37.9%	226	6.6%	228	6.7%	3,410
South Puget Sound	1,472	46.6%	1,495	47.4%	17	0.5%	172	5.5%	3,156
Spokane	4,210	71.5%	1,575	26.7%	0	0.0%	106	1.8%	5,892
Spokane Falls	2,099	29.1%	3,197	44.3%	1,465	20.3%	458	6.3%	7,218
Tacoma	1,387	32.7%	2,266	53.3%	473	11.1%	121	2.9%	4,247
Walla Walla	1,630	57.6%	874	30.9%	192	6.8%	134	4.7%	2,830
Wenatchee Valley	1,037	44.7%	950	40.9%	235	10.1%	99	4.3%	2,322
Whatcom	544	22.6%	1,662	69.2%	143	5.9%	54	2.2%	2,403
Yakima Valley	1,715	48.2%	1,320	37.1%	476	13.4%	48	1.3%	3,560
SYSTEM TOTAL	59,052	46.3%	47,961	37.6%	13,372	10.5%	7,087	5.6%	127,471

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student, summing (FTEs State) where MIS Stat is not 0).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. FTEs in this report are different than in other reports due to the way in which FTEs are calculated in variable credit courses.

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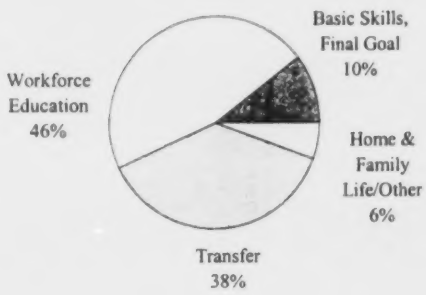
FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Students enroll in two-year colleges for a variety of reasons. No single purpose is common to the majority of students. Based on the student's intent (derived from a combination of factors), workforce education is the most common reason for enrolling. Since many young people are employed, and many work in occupations for which the colleges provide training, the distinction between job preparation, and upgrading or retraining is somewhat artificial. It is estimated that a third of the workforce education FTE is generated by those who are upgrading their job skills or retraining for a new occupational area, often as a result of dislocation. About two-thirds of the workforce education FTEs were taken by students preparing for a new job.

In community colleges the transfer function is nearly equal in size to the workforce education effort as measured by FTE. Because transfer is not a mission of the technical colleges, transfer accounts for just 38 percent of the FTE effort for the system as a whole.

FTEs by Student Purpose



While 15 percent of the total FTE was in basic skills, 10 percent of the total FTE was generated by students who took such classes as their final goal–they had no plans to further their education. Some 40 percent of students in basic skills classes enrolled with transfer or workforce training goals. Their FTE effort is included in those counts.

About 6 percent of the FTE was devoted to a wide range of other student purposes including parent education, other home and family life, and retirement planning courses. See page 29 for additional information on students by purpose for attending.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

						All Funds	
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Workforce Education	56,337	54,870	55,044	57,946	59,052	66,306	68,031
% of Change	0.8%	-2.6%	0.3%	5.3%	1.9%	5.7%	2.6%
Transfer	45,495	45,407	46,456	46,535	47,961	56,562	58,832
% of Change	4.3%	-0.2%	2.3%	0.2%	3.1%	0.3%	4.0%
Basic Skills as Final Goal	9,623	10,386	12,006	13,220	13,372	16,999	16,385
% of Change	1.2%	7.9%	15.6%	10.1%	1.1%	19.1%	-3.6%
Home/Family Life/ Other/Not Reported	7,091	6,870	7,223	6,784	7,087	13,671	14,952
% of Change	-21.6%	-3.1%	5.1%	-6.1%	4.5%	-6.8%	9.4%
Total	118,546	117,533	120,729	124,486	127,471	153,559	158,200

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table, State FTEs by Kind of Student
Note: FTEs in this report are different than in other reports due to the way in which FTEs are calculated in variable credit courses.

ANNUAL FTES BY ACADEMIC, WORKFORCE, BASIC SKILLS, AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

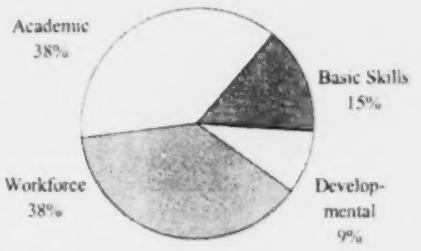
	Academic	% of Total	Workforce	% of Total	Develop-mental	% of Total	Basic Skills	% of Total
Bates	64	1.3%	4,601	96.2%	46	1.0%	71	1.5%
Bellevue	4,073	58.3%	1,961	28.1%	660	9.5%	289	4.1%
Bellingham	14	0.9%	1,366	92.3%	8	0.5%	93	6.3%
Big Bend	593	39.4%	572	38.1%	175	11.6%	163	10.8%
Cascadia*	535	60.2%	202	22.7%	122	13.7%	30	3.3%
Centralia	814	40.0%	626	30.8%	122	6.0%	472	23.2%
Clark	2,693	45.4%	1,623	27.4%	715	12.1%	899	15.2%
Clover Park	55	1.3%	3,495	83.1%	79	1.9%	578	13.7%
Columbia Basin	1,937	42.6%	1,010	22.2%	439	9.7%	1,157	25.5%
Edmonds	1,976	42.1%	1,377	29.3%	421	9.0%	920	19.6%
Everett	1,908	41.9%	1,531	33.6%	506	11.1%	608	13.4%
Grays Harbor	636	37.3%	488	28.6%	171	10.0%	409	24.0%
Green River	2,341	45.6%	1,184	23.1%	605	11.8%	999	19.5%
Highline	2,337	41.5%	1,201	21.3%	483	8.6%	1,605	28.5%
Lake Washington	104	3.8%	2,122	76.8%	131	4.7%	408	14.7%
Lower Columbia	1,016	40.8%	780	31.3%	184	7.4%	514	20.6%
Olympic	1,997	46.3%	1,430	33.1%	471	10.9%	420	9.7%
Peninsula	589	38.1%	599	38.8%	167	10.8%	191	12.4%
Pierce District	2,605	50.2%	1,320	25.4%	673	13.0%	592	11.4%
Renton	106	2.9%	2,648	72.8%	0	0.0%	885	24.3%
Seattle Central	2,261	42.6%	1,407	26.5%	470	8.9%	1,171	22.1%
Seattle North	1,443	37.2%	1,636	42.1%	343	8.8%	460	11.9%
Seattle South	641	16.2%	2,160	54.8%	237	6.0%	906	23.0%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0.0%	295	62.5%	0	0.0%	177	37.5%
Shoreline	2,630	55.0%	1,406	29.4%	307	6.4%	442	9.2%
Skagit Valley	1,407	41.3%	1,162	34.1%	343	10.1%	493	14.5%
South Puget Sound	1,342	42.5%	1,177	37.3%	394	12.5%	244	7.7%
Spokane	1,821	30.9%	3,446	58.5%	622	10.6%	0	0.0%
Spokane Falls	2,962	41.1%	1,560	21.6%	632	8.8%	2,060	28.6%
Tacoma	1,958	46.2%	920	21.7%	692	16.3%	670	15.8%
Walla Walla	867	30.7%	1,293	45.7%	190	6.7%	478	16.9%
Wenatchee Valley	1,023	44.1%	750	32.3%	227	9.8%	320	13.8%
Whatcom	1,632	67.9%	310	12.9%	255	10.6%	205	8.5%
Yakima Valley	1,426	40.1%	1,180	33.2%	366	10.3%	583	16.4%
SYSTEM TOTAL	47,808	37.5%	48,836	38.3%	11,253	8.8%	19,512	15.3%

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: Data Warehouse, Class Table, State FTEs by Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

STATE FTES IN ACADEMIC, WORKFORCE, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Colleges offer courses in four areas—academic, workforce, developmental and basic skills. Developmental courses are those needed to prepare for college-level work, particularly math. Students typically have not taken math courses for a number of years. Basic skills includes English as a Second Language (ESL), Adult Basic Education, and two approaches to completing the equivalent of high school—the diploma program for adults and courses in preparation for the GED test. Academic and workforce students enroll in a mix of these courses. Likewise, basic skills courses are taken by students with basic skills as their final goal as well as students who plan eventually to prepare for new jobs or transfer (see pages 14 and 15 for information on counts based on student purpose for attending).

FTEs by Course Type
State Supported



FTEs grew in all areas, but most rapidly in basic skills and academic courses. Adult Basic Education increased by 5 percent, English as a Second Language (ESL) increased by 6 percent, and GED/high school completion increased by 4 percent. Academic FTEs increased at a rate faster than the total rate for the first time in seven years.

Over the last five years workforce FTEs have grown the least. The mix of workforce program FTEs has also changed. FTEs in occupational categories such as information technology, construction trades and early childhood education have increased. Categories such as engineering, nursing, machinists and office occupations have experienced declines in FTEs.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, WORKFORCE, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5 Year Change
Academic	46,090	44,773	45,419	46,426	47,808	3.7%
% Change	-3.9%	-2.9%	1.4%	2.2%	3.0%	
Workforce	47,937	46,452	46,902	48,412	48,836	1.9%
% Change	0.8%	-3.1%	1.0%	3.2%	0.9%	
Developmental	9,185	10,350	10,559	11,067	11,253	22.5%
% Change	17.5%	12.7%	2.0%	4.8%	1.7%	
Basic Skills	15,303	15,921	17,808	18,533	19,512	27.5%
% Change	4.0%	4.0%	11.9%	4.1%	5.3%	
All Courses	118,516	117,495	120,688	124,438	127,410	7.5%
% Change	0.4%	-0.9%	2.7%	3.1%	2.4%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table, State FTEs by Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

ANNUAL FTES BY ACADEMIC, WORKFORCE, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES CONTRACT SUPPORTED ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Academic	% of Total	Workforce	% of Total	Develop-mental	% of Total	Basic Skills	% of Total
Bates	14	1.6%	792	90.4%	17	2.0%	53	6.1%
Bellevue	919	54.9%	590	35.2%	74	4.4%	92	5.5%
Bellingham	1	1.4%	65	98.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Big Bend	115	53.5%	20	9.1%	2	0.9%	79	36.5%
Cascadia*	123	90.0%	13	9.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
Centralia	183	33.2%	133	24.2%	14	2.6%	220	40.0%
Clark	391	65.0%	149	24.8%	25	4.2%	37	6.1%
Clover Park	0	0.1%	178	99.7%	0	0.2%	0	0.0%
Columbia Basin	295	51.0%	95	16.5%	3	0.5%	186	32.0%
Edmonds	834	41.8%	687	34.5%	85	4.2%	388	19.5%
Everett	378	55.0%	103	15.0%	35	5.0%	172	25.0%
Grays Harbor	73	25.2%	65	22.4%	0	0.0%	152	52.4%
Green River	803	62.0%	234	18.1%	244	18.9%	13	1.0%
Highline	581	75.8%	143	18.7%	38	5.0%	3	0.4%
Lake Washington	21	4.9%	314	73.5%	43	10.1%	49	11.4%
Lower Columbia	190	67.6%	41	14.7%	23	8.3%	26	9.4%
Olympic	315	77.2%	88	21.5%	0	0.0%	5	1.2%
Peninsula	286	22.2%	748	58.0%	8	0.6%	247	19.2%
Pierce District	1459	52.0%	771	27.5%	201	7.1%	376	13.4%
Renton	0	0.0%	191	58.0%	0	0.0%	138	42.0%
Seattle Central	688	61.6%	225	20.2%	65	5.8%	139	12.4%
Seattle North	313	43.7%	218	30.4%	176	24.6%	9	1.3%
Seattle South	181	22.3%	389	47.8%	45	5.5%	198	24.4%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0.0%	310	96.8%	0	0.0%	10	3.2%
Shoreline	394	56.3%	209	29.9%	96	13.7%	1	0.1%
Skagit Valley	456	66.1%	166	24.1%	52	7.5%	16	2.3%
South Puget Sound	327	67.7%	74	15.4%	37	7.7%	44	9.2%
Spokane	293	64.9%	145	32.0%	14	3.1%	0	0.0%
Spokane Falls	453	24.1%	639	33.9%	7	0.4%	784	41.6%
Tacoma	534	44.9%	303	25.4%	142	12.0%	211	17.8%
Walla Walla	211	19.2%	327	29.8%	27	2.5%	532	48.5%
Wenatchee Valley	200	80.8%	26	10.4%	1	0.3%	21	8.4%
Whatcom	466	74.3%	42	6.7%	14	2.2%	105	16.7%
Yakima Valley	243	46.0%	113	21.4%	2	0.3%	171	32.4%
SYSTEM TOTAL	11,741	44.6%	8,606	32.7%	1,491	5.7%	4,479	17.0%

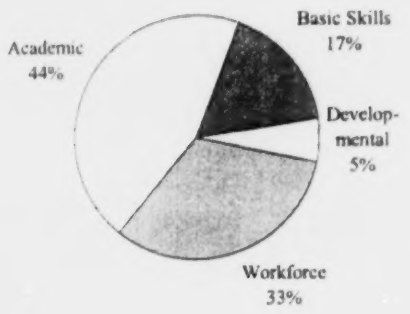
*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table, Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

CONTRACT FTES IN ACADEMIC, WORKFORCE, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Contract FTEs represent a growing portion of the college effort--17 percent of the total effort in 2000-01. There are four distinct types of contracted effort: Running Start, (31 percent of contract FTEs), Corrections courses (18 percent of contract FTEs), the Contract International program (15 percent of contract FTEs), and contracts with business and the military. The latter contracts represent more than a third of the contract FTE. Running Start and Corrections contracts represent the most rapidly growing part of the contract effort.

Most Running Start students and many Contract International students take academic transfer courses. Consequently academic courses represent the largest area for the contract effort. Corrections courses consist of workforce or basic skills instruction, as do most employer contracts. Basic skills courses, especially English as a Second Language (ESL), Adult Basic Education, and courses in preparation for the GED test are important offerings at the corrections sites. Developmental courses represent the smallest portion, and a declining fraction, of the contract effort.

Contract FTEs by Course Area



FTES BY ACADEMIC TRANSFER, WORKFORCE EDUCATION, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL CONTRACT COURSES

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5 Year Change
Academic	9,401	10,276	10,638	10,994	11,741	24.9%
% Change	11.0%	9.3%	3.5%	3.3%	6.8%	
Workforce	5,279	6,303	7,059	7,812	8,606	63.0%
% Change	6.4%	19.4%	12.0%	10.7%	10.2%	
Developmental	1,590	1,812	1,381	1,333	1,491	-6.3%
% Change	96.4%	13.9%	-23.8%	-3.5%	11.8%	
Basic Skills	3,754	3,476	3,754	4,300	4,479	19.3%
% Change	-15.6%	-7.4%	8.0%	14.5%	4.2%	
All Courses	20,024	21,867	22,832	24,439	26,317	31.4%
% Change	7.2%	9.2%	4.4%	7.0%	7.7%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Class Table, Institutional Intent Recat.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
CONTRACT SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Workforce Education	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total
Bates	472	0	23	322	817
Bellevue	564	661	53	397	1,674
Bellingham	66	0	0	0	66
Big Bend	30	107	67	11	214
Cascadia*	8	114	0	15	136
Centralia	126	118	131	180	555
Clark	98	348	23	134	603
Clover Park	148	0	0	30	178
Columbia Basin	32	310	158	80	580
Edmonds	834	749	226	183	1,992
Everett	158	344	110	75	687
Grays Harbor	73	56	134	28	291
Green River	285	907	13	89	1,295
Highline	128	417	3	219	767
Lake Washington	335	27	2	63	427
Lower Columbia	38	218	13	12	281
Olympic	64	326	4	13	408
Peninsula	638	244	205	203	1,289
Pierce District	949	1,125	186	548	2,807
Renton	229	10	69	22	329
Seattle Central	283	567	80	188	1,117
Seattle North	180	364	0	172	717
Seattle South	355	197	114	146	812
Seattle Voc Institute	84	1	2	233	320
Shoreline	259	399	0	43	701
Skagit Valley	123	485	0	83	690
South Puget Sound	65	373	4	41	483
Spokane	147	267	0	40	455
Spokane Falls	630	350	639	264	1,883
Tacoma	145	524	137	385	1,191
Walla Walla	316	98	407	276	1,097
Wenatchee Valley	45	171	10	22	247
Whatcom	78	376	40	133	627
Yakima Valley	118	258	144	8	528
SYSTEM TOTAL	8,103	10,507	2,997	4,657	26,264
% of Totals	30.9%	40.0%	11.4%	17.7%	

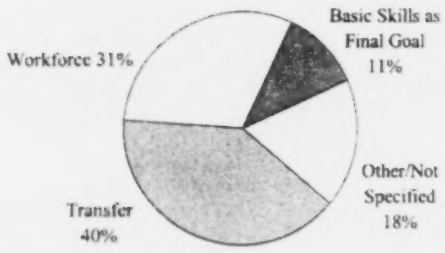
*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student, summing (FTEs Contract) where MIS Stat is not 0).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
CONTRACT SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Some 40 percent of contract FTEs were generated by students enrolled to prepare for transfer and nearly a third enrolled for work-related reasons. The high level of participation by those preparing for transfer is the result of the enrollment of Running Start and Contract International students.

Most of the students enrolled at correctional institutions and through employer contracts enroll for basic skills or job-related reasons or do not report their purpose for attending.

Contract FTEs by Student Purpose



FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
CONTRACT SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Workforce Education	6,168	6,697	7,074	7,569	8,103
% of Change	7.3%	8.6%	5.6%	7.0%	7.1%
Transfer	8,162	9,035	9,633	9,727	10,507
% of Change	17.8%	10.7%	6.6%	1.0%	8.0%
Basic Skills as Final Goal	1,807	1,952	2,258	3,759	2,997
% of Change	-22.0%	8.0%	15.7%	66.5%	-20.3%
Other/Not Reported	3,780	4,116	4,044	3,315	4,657
% of Change	0.5%	8.9%	-1.7%	-18.0%	40.5%
All Contract Courses	19,917	21,800	23,010	24,370	26,264
% of Change	6.2%	9.5%	5.5%	5.9%	7.8%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student, summing (FTEs Contract) where MIS Stat is not 0).

ENROLLMENTS

AND

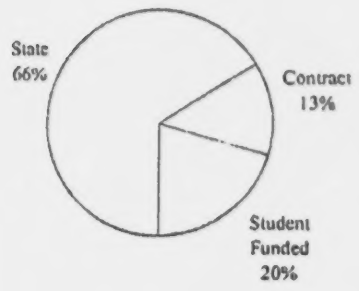
STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

INTRODUCTION TO ANNUAL COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE STUDENT DATA
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Community and technical colleges enrolled 470,495 students in 2000-01, a slight decline from the previous year. However, total FTEs increased slightly from 1999-2000 because of a 1.6 percent increase in full-time students (see page 21).

The majority of students (66 percent) were enrolled in courses supported by tuition and state funds allocated directly to the college system. The state-supported numbers include students enrolled in special dislocated worker programs. Thirteen percent of all students were enrolled in contract courses where an employer or other organization paid the entire cost of instruction, or were enrolled in state-supported courses where the tuition was paid by an external organization (for example, Running Start and Contract International students). One in five students (20 percent) enroll only in student-funded courses where the course fee covers the entire cost of instruction.

Annual Headcount
by Funding Source of Courses Taken
2000-01



State-Supported Students: Students enrolled in at least one course funded completely or in part by legislative appropriations of state funds.

Contract-Supported Students: Students enrolled in courses funded by grants and contracts with external organizations and who were not enrolled in any state-supported courses. Also includes Running Start and Contract International students enrolled in state-supported courses.

Student-Funded Students: Students enrolled only in non-degree courses funded entirely through fees charged to the students.

Note: Most students enroll exclusively in one of the three types of courses: state-supported, contract-supported or student-funded.

HEADCOUNT

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5 Year Change
State Supported	303,491	302,735	319,235	324,548	324,566	6.9%
Contract Supported	55,459	60,709	58,754	65,504	65,436	18.0%
Student Funded	93,598	94,535	97,839	101,076	98,990	5.8%
College Totals	452,548	457,979	475,828	491,128	488,992	8.1%
% Change	2.2%	1.2%	3.9%	3.2%	-0.4%	
System Totals	435,390	440,442	457,580	472,470	470,495	8.1%
% Change	2.4%	1.2%	3.9%	3.3%	-0.4%	

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR1101, Version 1A, SBCTC Data Warehouse for system totals.
Note: Contract includes Running Start and Contract International students. System total is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

ANNUAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT
BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, Excess and Worker Retraining		Contract Including Running Start & Contract International		Student Funded		Grand Total Headcount
Bates	10,166	64.5%	3,947	25.1%	1,641	10.4%	15,754
Bellevue	15,634	39.8%	4,618	11.8%	19,048	48.5%	39,300
Bellingham	9,138	98.5%	143	1.5%	0	0.0%	9,281
Big Bend	3,737	71.2%	517	9.8%	996	19.0%	5,250
Cascadia*	2,208	55.3%	243	6.1%	1,543	38.6%	3,994
Centralia	5,761	72.5%	1,171	14.7%	1,018	12.8%	7,950
Clark	15,803	63.5%	2,267	9.1%	6,804	27.4%	24,874
Clover Park	17,159	90.6%	694	3.7%	1,094	5.8%	18,947
Columbia Basin	11,289	87.6%	1,415	11.0%	180	1.4%	12,884
Edmonds	11,954	62.1%	5,811	30.2%	1,481	7.7%	19,246
Everett	11,702	70.0%	1,431	8.6%	3,578	21.4%	16,711
Grays Harbor	4,549	74.2%	919	15.0%	662	10.8%	6,130
Green River	10,096	59.8%	2,712	16.1%	4,066	24.1%	16,874
Highline	12,163	73.1%	1,075	6.5%	3,396	20.4%	16,634
Lake Washington	7,313	80.4%	574	6.3%	1,211	13.3%	9,098
Lower Columbia	6,464	78.4%	414	5.0%	1,367	16.6%	8,245
Olympic	9,606	81.3%	756	6.4%	1,454	12.3%	11,816
Peninsula	5,500	56.4%	3,594	36.9%	655	6.7%	9,749
Pierce District	11,326	44.6%	8,324	32.8%	5,737	22.6%	25,387
Renton	11,755	78.1%	424	2.8%	2,876	19.1%	15,055
Seattle Central	13,161	67.4%	2,506	12.8%	3,856	19.8%	19,523
Seattle North	10,521	62.8%	1,044	6.2%	5,186	31.0%	16,751
Seattle South	11,150	80.2%	1,554	11.2%	1,207	8.7%	13,911
Seattle Voc Institute	1,004	69.8%	425	29.6%	9	0.6%	1,438
Shoreline	10,316	72.1%	1,362	9.5%	2,632	18.4%	14,310
Skagit Valley	9,034	78.2%	1,397	12.1%	1,121	9.7%	11,552
South Puget Sound	7,906	75.4%	838	8.0%	1,741	16.6%	10,485
Spokane	12,966	82.6%	782	5.0%	1,940	12.4%	15,688
Spokane Falls	17,484	55.4%	5,380	17.0%	8,695	27.6%	31,559
Tacoma	9,426	55.9%	2,641	15.7%	4,793	28.4%	16,860
Walla Walla	7,809	63.0%	3,189	25.7%	1,391	11.2%	12,389
Wenatchee Valley	5,736	73.4%	444	5.7%	1,639	21.0%	7,819
Whatcom	5,499	44.2%	1,154	9.3%	5,778	46.5%	12,431
Yakima Valley	9,231	83.2%	1,671	15.1%	195	1.8%	11,097
COLLEGE TOTAL	324,566	66.4%	65,436	13.4%	98,990	20.2%	488,992
SYSTEM TOTAL	314,338	66.8%	61,676	13.1%	94,481	20.1%	470,495

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

Source: College Total: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A; System Total: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by college and fund source where MIS reportable).

Note: System total is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

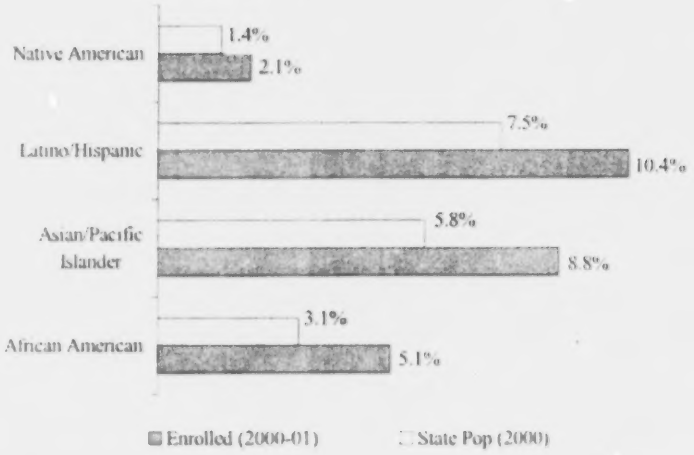
STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME STATUS

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND: Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In 2000-01 the enrollment was 28 percent people of color compared to a state population in 2000 of 21 percent people of color.

SBCTC has published several reports which provide more detail on the enrollment and success of students of color; for details see the report listing in Appendix C.

Contract International students account for less than one percent of the total state enrollment. A total of 5,580 Contract International students enrolled as contract-funded students in 2000-01. These students are not reflected in the demographics of students supported by state funding.

Percent Students of Color vs State Population of Color



PART-TIME / FULL-TIME: About 46 percent of all students enrolled full-time in 2000-01. That is a 1.6 percent increase from 1999-2000. Nationally, about 37 percent of students in two-year colleges enroll full time (National Center for Educational Statistics, 1997).

ANNUAL HEADCOUNT BY CHARACTERISTIC
STATE-SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
African American	12,461	12,907	13,245	14,208	14,812
Asian/Pacific Islander	23,421	24,030	24,430	25,011	25,736
Latino/Hispanic	21,249	22,544	25,704	28,298	30,363
Native American	5,721	5,763	6,030	6,121	6,012
Other	3,816	4,664	5,325	5,740	6,091
White	201,169	200,104	207,221	211,586	209,243
% Student of Color	25%	26%	27%	27%	28%
% State Population of Color	16%	16%	17%	17%	21%
Not Reporting Race	34,801	31,952	36,376	32,759	31,540
International Students	853	771	904	825	769
Full-Time	131,962	131,751	136,783	143,372	148,672
% Full-Time	43%	44%	43%	44%	46%
Part-Time	171,529	170,984	182,452	181,176	175,894
Credit Equivalents per Student	18.2	18.1	17.6	17.3	17.7

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A. Counts of students with unreported race were excluded. State population percent of color from OFM, www.ofm.wa.gov/demographics.htm#pop.

STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BACKGROUND BY COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Latino/ Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	International Students	Not Reported
Bates	338	424	638	158	524	5,563	27.2%	10	2,511
Bellevue	637	2,461	567	133	325	10,759	27.7%	24	728
Bellingham	501	200	77	232	117	6,406	15.0%	34	1,571
Big Bend	1,161	54	37	78	12	2,219	37.7%	3	173
Cascadia *	142	145	30	13	170	1,689	22.8%	3	16
Centralia	637	72	27	120	32	4,715	15.8%	1	157
Clark	913	879	355	214	152	13,123	16.1%	40	127
Clover Park	530	881	884	160	48	9,288	21.2%	2	5,366
Columbia Basin	3,240	354	203	106	11	7,052	35.7%	6	317
Edmonds	1,100	1,807	518	162	106	8,019	31.5%	50	192
Everett	877	743	176	355	339	6,807	26.8%	81	2,324
Grays Harbor	380	95	25	243	57	3,544	18.4%	10	195
Green River	864	729	376	161	180	7,716	23.0%	10	60
Highline	1,13?	1,769	1,269	155	473	5,859	45.1%	45	1,455
Lake Washington	701	1,033	156	58	517	4,450	35.6%	56	342
Lower Columbia	363	129	51	139	15	4,949	12.3%	0	818
Olympic	625	883	352	204	358	7,072	25.5%	9	103
Peninsula	164	88	40	268	30	3,049	16.2%	13	1,848
Pierce District	982	1,386	993	205	242	6,987	35.3%	4	527
Renton	502	1,277	849	110	11	6,979	28.3%	29	1,998
Seattle Central	1,809	2,117	1,752	160	303	5,644	52.1%	63	1,313
Seattle North	635	1,637	718	111	244	6,056	35.6%	66	1,054
Seattle South	882	1,824	1,042	134	367	6,018	41.4%	44	839
Seattle Voc Institute	25	176	515	23	40	159	83.0%	0	66
Shoreline	459	1,399	561	129	362	6,319	31.5%	47	1,040
Skagit Valley	1,418	352	165	100	89	6,854	23.7%	18	38
South Puget Sound	404	580	204	173	171	5,668	21.3%	9	697
Spokane	302	264	402	344	176	10,170	12.8%	36	1,272
Spokane Falls	602	570	379	493	267	12,562	15.5%	3	2,608
Tacoma	626	831	1,156	235	109	6,129	32.5%	8	332
Walla Walla	1,384	98	52	73	50	5,142	24.4%	15	995
Wenatchee Valley	1,746	63	21	290	55	3,531	38.1%	21	9
Whatcom	386	304	84	101	68	4,126	18.6%	2	428
Yakima Valley	3,890	112	138	372	71	4,620	49.8%	7	21
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	30,363	25,736	14,812	6,012	6,091	209,243	28.4%	769	31,540
% of Total Reporting	10.4%	8.8%	5.1%	2.1%	2.1%	71.6%			

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

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Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A.

STUDENTS BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS BY COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	--- Full-Time ---		--- Part-Time ---		
	Students	% of Total	Students	% of Total	Total
Bates	3,866	38.0%	6,300	62.0%	10,166
Bellevue	8,572	54.8%	7,062	45.2%	15,634
Bellingham	1,133	12.4%	8,005	87.6%	9,138
Big Bend	1,667	44.6%	2,070	55.4%	3,737
Cascadia*	1,170	53.0%	1,038	47.0%	2,208
Centralia	2,353	40.8%	3,408	59.2%	5,761
Clark	6,281	39.7%	9,522	60.3%	15,803
Clover Park	3,120	18.2%	14,039	81.8%	17,159
Columbia Basin	5,928	52.5%	5,361	47.5%	11,289
Edmonds	5,343	44.7%	6,611	55.3%	11,954
Everett	5,345	45.7%	6,357	54.3%	11,702
Grays Harbor	1,836	40.4%	2,713	59.6%	4,549
Green River	6,485	64.2%	3,611	35.8%	10,096
Highline	6,141	50.5%	6,022	49.5%	12,163
Lake Washington	2,679	36.6%	4,634	63.4%	7,313
Lower Columbia	3,330	51.5%	3,134	48.5%	6,464
Olympic	5,219	54.3%	4,387	45.7%	9,606
Peninsula	1,786	32.5%	3,714	67.5%	5,500
Pierce District	6,832	60.3%	4,494	39.7%	11,326
Renton	3,914	33.3%	7,841	66.7%	11,755
Seattle Central	6,456	49.1%	6,705	50.9%	13,161
Seattle North	4,467	42.5%	6,054	57.5%	10,521
Seattle South	4,386	39.3%	6,764	60.7%	11,150
Seattle Voc Institute	703	70.0%	301	30.0%	1,004
Shoreline	5,880	57.0%	4,436	43.0%	10,316
Skagit Valley	4,440	49.1%	4,594	50.9%	9,034
South Puget Sound	3,785	47.9%	4,121	52.1%	7,906
Spokane	7,069	54.5%	5,897	45.5%	12,966
Spokane Falls	9,415	46.2%	8,069	46.2%	17,484
Tacoma	5,782	61.3%	3,644	38.7%	9,426
Walla Walla	2,965	38.0%	4,844	62.0%	7,809
Wenatchee Valley	2,713	47.3%	3,023	52.7%	5,736
Whatcom	3,025	55.0%	2,474	45.0%	5,499
Yakima Valley	4,586	49.7%	4,645	50.3%	9,231
SYSTEM TOTAL	148,672	45.8%	175,894	54.2%	324,566

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1A.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

GENDER, DISABILITY AND IMMIGRANT STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Female	% Female of Those Reporting Gender	Male	Disabled	% Disabled	Immigrant, Refugee, & Temp Legal Resident	% Immigrant, Refugee, & Temp Legal Resident
Bates	4,588	48.4%	4,888	542	5.3%	323	3.2%
Bellevue	9,057	58.5%	6,423	717	4.6%	1,569	10.0%
Bellingham	5,151	56.4%	3,987	260	2.8%	526	5.8%
Big Bend	2,082	56.1%	1,628	234	6.3%	623	16.7%
Cascadia	1,047	47.5%	1,156	26	1.2%	77	3.5%
Centralia	3,553	62.1%	2,167	376	6.5%	54	0.9%
Clark	9,384	59.4%	6,414	948	6.0%	2,086	13.2%
Clover Park	8,540	57.8%	6,223	182	1.1%	8	0.0%
Columbia Basin	6,060	54.7%	5,017	398	3.5%	2,276	20.2%
Edmonds	6,851	57.3%	5,103	699	5.8%	2,555	21.4%
Everett	6,836	59.2%	4,716	281	2.4%	1,298	11.1%
Grays Harbor	2,815	62.5%	1,690	456	10.0%	381	8.4%
Green River	5,594	55.8%	4,433	492	4.9%	564	5.6%
Highline	6,929	61.6%	4,320	1,411	11.6%	2,785	22.9%
Lake Washington	4,152	56.8%	3,160	200	2.7%	1,428	19.5%
Lower Columbia	3,425	56.2%	2,674	502	7.8%	27	0.4%
Olympic	5,437	56.7%	4,145	593	6.2%	241	2.5%
Peninsula	3,366	61.4%	2,114	356	6.5%	216	3.9%
Pierce District	6,977	61.6%	4,349	728	6.4%	386	3.4%
Renton	4,497	40.2%	6,682	86	0.7%	1,081	9.2%
Seattle Central	7,127	56.6%	5,465	356	2.7%	3,456	26.3%
Seattle North	5,717	56.0%	4,500	297	2.8%	1,142	10.9%
Seattle South	3,903	35.3%	7,149	232	2.1%	2,216	19.9%
Seattle Voc Institute	649	69.7%	282	2	0.2%	239	23.8%
Shoreline	5,839	58.0%	4,231	329	3.2%	1,605	15.6%
Skagit Valley	5,218	57.9%	3,792	379	4.2%	459	5.1%
South Puget Sound	4,459	59.6%	3,027	406	5.1%	253	3.2%
Spokane	5,142	42.3%	7,019	487	3.8%	264	2.0%
Spokane Falls	9,346	60.1%	6,214	1,330	7.6%	1,280	7.3%
Tacoma	5,581	59.5%	3,803	617	6.5%	557	5.9%
Walla Walla	4,176	53.9%	3,572	261	3.3%	850	10.9%
Wenatchee Valley	3,189	55.6%	2,547	190	3.3%	464	8.1%
Whatcom	3,070	55.9%	2,419	291	5.3%	221	4.0%
Yakima Valley	5,625	61.1%	3,588	409	4.4%	393	4.3%
SYSTEM TOTAL	175,382	55.8%	138,897	15,073	4.6%	31,903	9.8%
ESTIMATED SYSTEM TOTAL (unduplicated)	175,418	55.8%	138,920	14,956	4.8%	30,972	9.9%

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (state funded and MIS reportable), for disability: Disability = Y and not enrolled in sheltered workshop classes.
Note: System count is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college. The unreported gender of students are prorated for the Estimated System Total.

GENDER, DISABILITY AND IMMIGRANT STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED STATE SUPPORTED ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Male/Female: As in colleges across the nation, the majority of students served in Washington community and technical colleges were women. In 2000-01, 56 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female, which represents a slight increase from 1999-2000. This is due to more female students enrolling in transfer programs and fewer male students taking Workforce Education programs, including almost a 4 percent decrease in the number of male students in Worker Retraining.

Students with Disabilities: Community and technical colleges served approximately 15,000 disabled students in 2000-01, about 5 percent of all students. Colleges offer special services to ensure that disabled students are able to participate in college-level training. About half of the disabled students (49 percent) enrolled for job-related purposes, 26 percent were preparing for transfer, and 18 percent were in basic skills classes as their final goal.

While the number of disabled students has increased by 29 percent during the last five years, Washington community and technical colleges report a lower rate of service to disabled students than colleges nationwide. According to the 1995-96 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, about 6 percent of those enrolled in postsecondary education were students with disabilities. An estimated 11 percent of college-age people in Washington have physical, mental or other health conditions that keep them from participating fully in work or school activities (Washington State Population Survey, 2000).

Immigrants, Refugees and Temporary Legal Residents: Community and technical colleges served more than 30,970 students who live in Washington as immigrants, refugees or temporary legal residents under US immigration laws. These students represent 10 percent of all state-supported students.

GENDER, DISABILITY STATUS, AND IMMIGRANT STATUS OF STATE-SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Male	126,851	127,945	137,405	139,440	138,920
Female	165,432	164,849	171,546	174,700	175,418
% Female	56.6%	56.3%	55.5%	55.6%	55.8%
Disabled Students	11,564	12,652	13,222	14,123	14,956
% of Total	3.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%
Immigrants, Refugees, Temporary Legal Residents	28,958	29,308	29,990	30,730	30,972
% of Total	9.9%	10.0%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse; Immigrant based on citizenship status RF, IM or T; Disability = Y and not enrolled in sheltered workshop classes.
Note: Unreported gender of students is prorated. All data are based on counting each student only once, even if enrolled at more than one college.

STUDENTS BY TARGETED PROGRAMS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Running Start (Contract)	Contract International (Contract	College in the HS (Contract)	Alternative HS (Contract)	Correction (Contract)	Worker Retraining (State)	Distance Learning (All Funds)	Welfare (All Funds)
Bates	99	0	0	369	0	294	315	1,129
Bellevue	663	682	813	150	0	645	3,946	238
Bellingham	91	0	0	0	0	100	8	462
Big Bend	157	18	31	0	0	90	532	429
Cascadia*	262	0	0	0	0	41	138	19
Centralia	289	25	0	77	835	190	1,119	629
Clark	734	78	9	0	433	516	1,274	1,348
Clover Park	78	0	0	58	0	456	0	832
Columbia Basin	453	13	0	0	701	703	1,043	699
Edmonds	519	574	119	69	1,638	476	2,318	618
Everett	581	0	279	32	0	514	1,240	763
Grays Harbor	144	1	0	0	737	294	516	875
Green River	803	498	0	0	0	463	2,249	743
Highline	801	384	0	0	0	318	752	827
Lake Washington	32	0	0	399	0	398	302	201
Lower Columbia	313	10	0	0	0	114	608	825
Olympic	514	0	0	0	0	368	1,131	556
Peninsula	415	58	0	0	1,123	543	643	366
Pierce District	663	252	0	0	2,332	428	3,157	652
Renton	68	0	0	0	0	398	85	816
Seattle Central	504	774	29	0	0	299	2,229	538
Seattle North	292	446	0	0	0	401	1,303	227
Seattle South	274	159	0	0	0	484	553	724
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	338
Shoreline	336	489	0	0	0	339	1,425	286
Skagit Valley	744	224	9	0	0	272	2,685	504
South Puget Sound	623	141	0	0	0	203	615	510
Spokane	337	214	0	0	0	498	2,200	949
Spokane Falls	582	145	0	0	2,583	220	2,757	2,132
Tacoma	568	320	0	450	1,156	528	772	1,000
Walla Walla	250	0	24	183	2,381	313	943	446
Wenatchee Valley	322	0	2	0	0	251	970	399
Whatcom	742	128	0	0	0	84	519	374
Yakima Valley	416	29	0	0	77	322	1,387	1,325
COLLEGE TOTAL	13,669	5,662	1,315	1,787	13,996	11,643	39,734	22,779
SYSTEM TOTAL	13,442	5,580	1,296	1,783	12,498	11,555	39,223	21,733

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Stuclass Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31), Distance Learning = 10-60 and Kind of Enrollment not = 90 or 91, Student Class Table for Worker Retraining (Kind of Enrollment = 13,15 and 16).
Note: System count is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

STUDENTS BY TARGETED PROGRAMS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Under the **Running Start** program, 13,442 high school students enrolled in college classes that met high school requirements. The high school reimburses the college for the cost of instruction. The students must purchase books and supplies and cover transportation costs on their own. There are several typical Running Start enrollment patterns – full-time at the college, part-time at both the college and the high school, and enrollment at the college for the last term of the senior year only. On average, each Running Start student takes half of their course load at the community or technical college.

The **Contract International** program allowed 5,580 International students to enroll in college without displacing Washington residents. These students paid the full cost of instruction. Ten colleges offer courses in the facilities of the state's Department of Corrections. **Corrections** headcount was counted separately starting in 1997-98.

The 11,555 Worker Retraining students (plus an additional 1,030 students at private career schools) were **dislocated workers** enrolled to prepare for new employment. While some of these students complete training in a quarter or two, most are enrolled full-time for an entire year or more in preparation for new jobs.

Some 39,223 students enrolled in at least one **distance learning** course at the colleges this year. Distance learning includes correspondence courses, classes offered via interactive video and Internet-based courses. More than 21,870 students enrolled in online classes. The typical distance learning student enrolled in college full-time, is 24 years old, is more likely than students in general to be planning to complete a two-year degree, and is more likely to be working full-time. Most distance learning students also take regularly scheduled classes at the college, though 20 percent take only distance classes. Students who are exclusively distance learning took an average of one more credit in 2000-01 than they took in 1999-2000.

Welfare clients increased 9.4 percent to 21,733 students in 2000-01. This increase in welfare students was due to colleges gearing up WorkFirst training programs and assistance (see page 33).

STUDENTS IN TARGETED PROGRAMS

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Running Start (Contract)	10,250	11,476	12,355	13,092	13,442
% Total	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%
% Change	18.7%	12.0%	7.7%	6.0%	2.7%
Contract International (Contract)	4,766	4,963	5,436	5,214	5,580
% Total	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
% Change	4.1%	9.5%	-4.1%	1.8%	5.1%
College in High School (Contract)				989	1,296
% Total				0.3%	0.3%
% Change					31.0%
Alternative High School (Contract)				1,416	1,783
% Total				0.4%	0.5%
% Change					25.9%
Corrections (Contract)		12,786	13,241	15,744	12,498
% Total		3.4%	3.4%	4.0%	3.2%
Worker Retraining (State)	12,071	10,484	10,789	11,716	11,555
% Total	3.3%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%
% Change	-4.2%	-13.1%	2.9%	8.6%	-1.4%
Distance Learning (All Funds)		19,091	25,517	33,452	39,223
% Total		5.1%	6.5%	8.6%	10.1%
% Change			33.7%	31.1%	17.3%
Welfare (All Funds)	30,522	24,433	19,444	19,866	21,733
% Total	8.4%	6.5%	5.0%	5.1%	5.6%
% Change	-5.5%	-19.9%	-20.4%	2.2%	9.4%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Class Table for Contract International (Kind of Enrollment = 32), Running Start (Kind of Enrollment = 31), Student Class Table for Worker Retraining (Kind of Enrollment = 13,15 and 16), Student Class Table for Distance Learning = 10-60, or "Y" and Kind of Enrollment not = 90 or 91, Welfare file.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Workforce Education	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total
Bates	6,612	0	222	3,332	10,166
Bellevue	4,708	7,467	948	2,511	15,634
Bellingham	6,994	4	27	2,113	9,138
Big Bend	1,440	1,061	951	285	3,737
Cascadia*	785	1,331	39	53	2,208
Centralia	1,210	1,022	1,262	2,267	5,761
Clark	5,514	5,561	2,686	2,042	15,803
Clover Park	15,294	4	1,247	614	17,159
Columbia Basin	4,409	3,723	2,009	1,148	11,289
Edmonds	3,820	4,068	2,654	1,412	11,954
Everett	4,700	3,730	2,326	946	11,702
Grays Harbor	1,872	867	1,011	799	4,549
Green River	3,066	3,920	1,886	1,224	10,096
Highline	2,609	4,708	3,515	1,331	12,163
Lake Washington	5,130	342	649	1,192	7,313
Lower Columbia	2,517	1,440	1,297	1,210	6,464
Olympic	3,287	4,141	1,221	957	9,606
Peninsula	2,080	959	666	1,795	5,500
Pierce District	4,092	5,469	1,055	710	11,326
Renton	9,811	318	879	747	11,755
Seattle Central	3,856	5,128	3,025	1,152	13,161
Seattle North	4,797	3,779	1,117	828	10,521
Seattle South	7,259	1,631	1,313	947	11,150
Seattle Voc Institute	934	7	55	8	1,004
Shoreline	3,992	4,233	1,066	1,025	10,316
Skagit Valley	3,788	2,708	881	1,657	9,034
South Puget Sound	3,995	3,012	111	788	7,906
Spokane	9,873	2,865	0	228	12,966
Spokane Falls	4,368	5,732	3,254	4,130	17,484
Tacoma	2,988	4,370	1,577	491	9,426
Walla Walla	4,215	1,441	818	1,335	7,809
Wenatchee Valley	2,183	1,592	1,400	561	5,736
Whatcom	1,385	3,200	718	196	5,499
Yakima Valley	3,875	2,320	2,865	171	9,231
COLLEGE TOTAL	147,458	92,153	44,750	40,205	324,566
SYSTEM TOTAL	142,373	89,048	43,902	39,015	314,338
% of Totals	45.3%	28.3%	14.0%	12.4%	

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

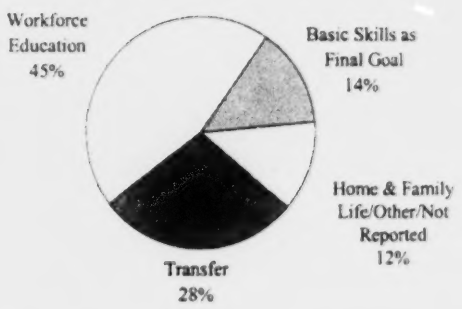
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student based on students most frequently reported purpose for attending) counting SID where MIS reportable and state funded.

Note: System count is each person counted only once even if enrolled at more than one college.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Nearly half (45 percent) of all state-supported students in 2000-01 were enrolled for workforce-related purposes – upgrading, retraining or preparing for a new job. With a median age of 32, Workforce Education students were older than students enrolled for transfer purpose. Enrollment (headcount) is declining due to a decrease in the number of 25- to 39-year-olds in the population. However, Workforce Education FTEs (see page 9) increased because more students are attending full time (an increase of 1.5 percent over last year). The decline from 1999-2000 in Workforce Education students in all funding sources is not as large as the decline in state-supported workforce enrollments because the number of contract- and student-funded students increased by 1.3 percent.

Students by Purpose for Attending
State Supported



More than 89,000 state-supported students (28 percent) were enrolled with the goal of transferring to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 21) and enrolled full-time (75 percent). The number of transfer students will likely increase because of the substantial growth in the under-24 population (13 percent in the last five years).

Some students in ABE, ESL, GED or high school completion courses see those courses as their final goal and have no plans for further training. In 2000-01 there were 43,902 such students in state-supported classes. Basic skills students were older than transfer students, but younger than workforce training students. They tend to enroll part-time, with just 43 percent enrolled on a full-time basis. However, the number of full-time students increased 3 percent from 1999-2000. Increased intensity of instruction is linked to higher skills gain rates. About 69 percent of basic skills students enroll with basic skills as their final goal. Another 18,116 students take basic skills classes but enroll for workforce training or transfer purposes and are counted in the workforce and transfer numbers.

This year 39,015 state-supported students (12 percent) enrolled to develop parenting and consumer homemaking skills, to prepare for retirement, or did not specify a goal when they enrolled. Such students were generally enrolled part-time, taking just one class during the entire year. Some of the decline in students in this category stems from improved reporting processes.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED AND ALL FUNDS

	State Supported					All Funds	
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Workforce Education	135,416	134,332	142,791	147,591	142,373	187,111	183,892
% Change	2.3%	-0.8%	6.3%	3.4%	-3.5%	5.0%	-1.7%
Transfer	84,814	83,885	85,443	83,209	89,048	102,952	109,670
% Change	5.2%	-1.1%	1.9%	-2.6%	7.0%	-2.1%	6.5%
Basic Skills as Final Goal	35,079	36,001	40,682	42,785	43,902	54,222	52,596
% Change	5.8%	2.6%	13.0%	5.2%	2.6%	12.7%	-3.0%
Home/Family Life/ Other/Not Reported	38,374	38,576	40,035	40,555	39,015	128,185	124,337
% Change	-6.6%	0.5%	3.8%	1.3%	-3.8%	1.7%	-3.0%
All Basic Skills Students	49,024	55,653	60,988	62,678	63,814	77,912	77,647
% Change	3.0%	13.5%	9.6%	2.8%	1.8%	5.7%	-0.3%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (crosstab by College, Kind of Student based on students most frequently reported purpose for attending) counting where MIS reportable and state funded. Each student is counted only once even though they may have enrolled in more than one college. Some 18,497 students enroll in two colleges during the year (all funds).

STUDENTS WITH JOB RELATED STUDENT INTENT
ALL FUNDS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Funds from the Federal Carl Perkins Act are allocated in part based on the counts of students by Student Intent Code (F, G, H or J). These students are a subset (about 90 percent) of all students who attend with a Workforce Education purpose.

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Bates	8,498	9,139	8,710	11,052	10,320
Bellevue	3,972	3,949	4,358	4,667	4,951
Bellingham	6,547	6,902	6,922	6,058	6,202
Big Bend	1,296	1,448	1,541	1,685	1,518
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	703
Centralia	1,020	905	1,053	1,157	1,030
Clark	4,654	4,215	4,343	4,509	4,785
Clover Park	18,246	16,986	22,314	18,635	16,687
Columbia Basin	4,557	3,462	3,476	3,412	3,689
Edmonds	6,049	5,697	6,645	7,313	7,202
Everett	4,878	5,443	5,602	6,541	6,477
Grays Harbor	2,206	1,677	1,565	1,590	2,018
Green River	7,020	6,416	4,889	5,384	5,140
Highline	3,984	3,767	3,415	3,708	3,654
Lake Washington	7,345	6,438	5,100	5,712	5,883
Lower Columbia	2,361	2,232	2,447	3,097	3,000
Olympic	3,719	3,404	3,533	3,723	3,808
Peninsula	2,594	2,529	2,560	3,118	3,787
Pierce	9,251	8,837	8,859	8,610	8,210
Renton	10,325	11,769	12,141	12,272	11,762
Seattle Central	3,058	2,938	3,059	3,056	3,032
Seattle North	3,485	3,806	4,023	4,740	4,011
Seattle South	5,167	5,749	6,602	6,971	7,468
Seattle Voc Institute	527	367	531	762	815
Shoreline	3,920	4,776	5,119	5,291	4,799
Skagit Valley	3,120	3,027	2,790	3,405	3,573
South Puget Sound	2,808	2,755	2,523	2,546	2,771
Spokane	7,485	7,714	9,755	11,837	11,403
Spokane Falls	6,998	6,432	7,053	7,983	6,966
Tacoma	3,238	3,313	3,235	3,349	3,354
Walla Walla	6,005	5,866	5,766	5,509	6,086
Wenatchee Valley	2,450	2,606	2,574	2,712	2,987
Whatcom	1,331	1,341	1,597	1,474	1,395
Yakima Valley	3,159	3,328	3,253	3,658	4,251
COLLEGE TOTAL	161,273	159,233	167,353	175,536	173,737
% Change		-1.3%	5.1%	4.9%	-1.0%

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table, Student Intent of F, G, H, or J at least one quarter during the year.

STUDENTS RECEIVING NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID

The number of students receiving state or federal aid increased to 47,203, up 2 percent over last year. This level is higher than the level in recent years.

Not all low-income students are eligible for aid. To receive aid, students must have financial need and be enrolled in a college-level program of study. Low-income students enrolled in Adult Basic Education or English as a Second Language classes are not eligible for aid. Those enrolled in one or two courses to upgrade job skills or meet personal interests likewise are not eligible for aid. Some 143,000 students enrolled in programs making them eligible for aid (44 percent of all students). Of those enrolled in programs eligible for aid, 33 percent received state or federal aid. Nationally, about 27 percent of two-year college students received financial aid. The decline in aided students during the 1997-98 and 1998-99 period was due to welfare reform.

Students seeking aid in paying for college costs must apply to the financial aid office at the college. Those who apply may be eligible for loans, work study, or grants, as well as scholarship programs, though most are eligible for and receive grants. The demand for grants and work study aid typically exceeds the funds available. Findings from a study by the Higher Education Coordinating Board of the aid received by community and technical college students in 1994-95 indicate that most recipients must find other resources to cover 40 percent of the cost of attendance.

STATE-SUPPORTED STUDENTS RECEIVING AID

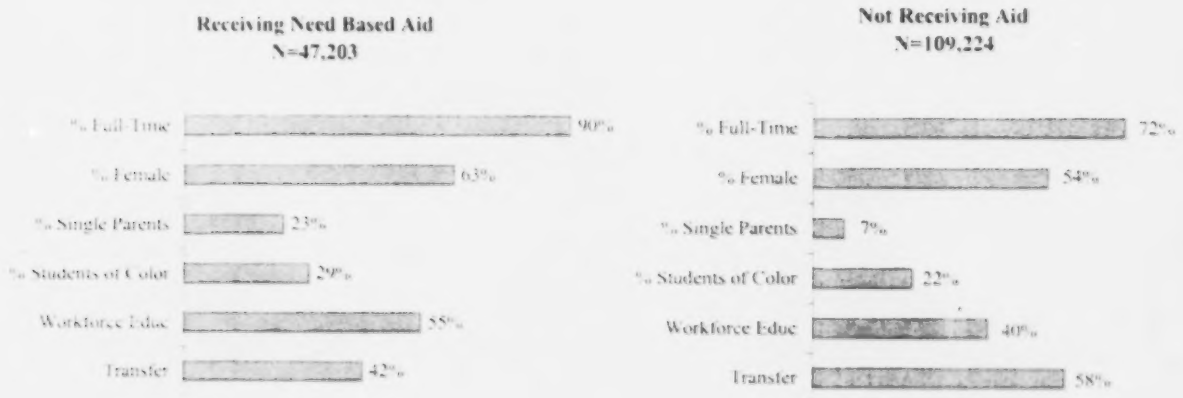
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Receiving Aid	46,237	44,692	44,252	46,157	47,203
% Change	2.4%	-3.3%	-1.0%	4.3%	2.3%
% of Students in Programs Eligible for Aid	41.3%	34.3%	33.2%	33.5%	33.0%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse; MIS Reportable, state funded, economically disadvantage indicator = Y.

Aided students are different from non-aided students in most regards. Those aided are more likely to enroll full-time for clear long-term goals related to a job or transfer. Some 23 percent of aided students are single parents. The typical aided student is a woman in her late 20s or early 30s with children in her home. She is attending college full-time to prepare for work. If she completes her degree or certificate, she will be the first in her family to do so.

Students receiving aid are more likely than other degree-seeking students to persist at college. According to a recent study, aided students were 20 percent more likely to persist than non-aided students (John Lee and Edward St Johns in a study for the HECB, 1996).

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS IN PROGRAMS ELIGIBILE FOR AID



Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse

STUDENTS RECEIVING NEED-BASED FINANCIAL AID
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	% of Total in Programs Eligible for Aid
Bates	902	1,116	1,141	1,123	1,064	48.7%
Bellevue	1,239	1,243	1,168	1,220	1,170	12.0%
Bellingham	612	652	516	532	530	37.6%
Big Bend	702	718	724	845	954	53.2%
Cascadia*	0	0	0	0	133	7.9%
Centralia	656	604	698	609	612	36.3%
Clark	2,265	2,235	2,463	2,482	2,443	31.3%
Clover Park	1,457	1,678	2,016	2,042	1,909	61.3%
Columbia Basin	1,203	1,027	1,124	1,117	1,282	24.1%
Edmonds	1,894	1,727	1,683	1,872	1,935	34.9%
Everett	1,259	1,128	1,195	1,124	1,146	19.1%
Grays Harbor	1,197	1,021	933	1,082	971	57.7%
Green River	1,517	1,372	1,145	1,257	1,192	21.9%
Highline	2,045	2,009	1,738	1,552	1,627	25.9%
Lake Washington	708	644	605	863	936	28.4%
Lower Columbia	1,324	1,156	1,389	1,310	1,549	58.7%
Olympic	1,848	1,830	1,877	2,008	1,953	35.5%
Peninsula	1,222	1,072	858	834	903	47.3%
Pierce District	1,661	1,891	1,804	1,698	1,750	25.5%
Renton	977	619	596	679	488	22.1%
Seattle Central	1,622	1,680	1,505	1,565	1,780	27.8%
Seattle North	1,164	1,209	979	1,044	1,028	18.2%
Seattle South	1,013	1,075	1,062	1,031	970	29.7%
Seattle Voc Institute	231	146	112	139	129	30.3%
Shoreline	1,047	1,130	1,122	1,130	1,172	18.1%
Skagit Valley	1,384	1,296	1,220	1,206	1,246	29.6%
South Puget Sound	1,198	1,178	1,197	1,440	1,465	31.6%
Spokane	3,742	3,485	3,457	3,734	3,972	55.1%
Spokane Falls	3,150	2,919	2,999	3,255	3,183	47.0%
Tacoma	2,432	2,133	2,144	2,293	2,517	43.4%
Walla Walla	965	1,032	1,069	1,042	942	35.4%
Wenatchee Valley	1,104	1,266	1,186	1,269	1,307	48.6%
Whatcom	965	1,019	1,217	1,186	1,211	32.7%
Yakima Valley	2,042	1,889	1,784	2,064	2,219	55.6%
COLLEGE TOTAL	46,747	45,199	44,726	46,647	47,688	32.6%
SYSTEM TOTAL	46,237	44,692	44,252	46,157	47,203	33.0%

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Student Table (MIS Reportable, state funded, economically disadvantage indicator = Y).
Note: System total counts each student only once even if they attended two colleges during the year. Some 481 financial aid students (1 percent) attended two or more colleges during 2000-01.

WELFARE REFORM
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

Washington state implemented welfare reform in 1998 with passage of WorkFirst, its version of the federal welfare reform program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). WorkFirst, as the name implies, identifies work as the primary strategy and first step to help families raise their incomes, reduce their dependence on welfare and leave poverty.

Colleges offer five programs to provide training to adults receiving welfare and other low-wage workers:

Pre-employment Training (PET) provides very short training, up to 12 weeks, geared to specific employers with hiring needs.
Tuition Assistance funds tuition and books for already working TANF recipients and other low-wage workers.
Families That Work (FTW) provides intensive training to WorkFirst and other low-income parents to increase their basic skills along with developing better parenting skills and readiness to go to work.
Workplace Basic Skills provides literacy training for low-wage workers in entry-level jobs. Training is customized to their jobs and provided at the worksite.
Work Study implemented at the end of 1999-2000 provides a work-study job as an alternative for TANF adults to meet their work requirements while attending training.

College results show that training increases employment rates and hourly wages for WorkFirst participants and low-income workers. Welfare recipients who complete even short-term Pre-employment Training are more likely to find a job and start at a higher hourly wage than participants who found work without this training. Tuition assistance increases access to training for low-income working parents. Basic skills education is specially designed to help participants with their roles as parents and workers. WorkFirst Accountability Reports are available at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/pub/pubwk1st.htm.

Since 1998, more than 31,000 welfare recipients and low-income parents have enrolled in college WorkFirst training programs:

ANNUAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT IN COLLEGE WORKFIRST TRAINING

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Pre-employment	874	1,960	2,740
Tuition Aid	4,215	5,186	7,261
Families That Work	570	1541	1,783
Workplace Basic Skills	599	1,027	797
Work Study		467	1,242

ANNUAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT
BY COLLEGE AND WORKFIRST TRAINING PROGRAM
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Pre-employment	Tuition Aid	Work Study	Families That Work	Workplace Basic skills
Bates	238	191	75	81	0
Bellevue	192	180	16	0	42
Bellingham	0	198	33	0	0
Big Bend	0	123	13	192	34
Cascadia	0	16	0	0	0
Centralia	0	183	23	136	0
Clark	70	472	20	0	87
Clover Park	75	438	81	46	13
Columbia Basin	0	251	44	46	0
Edmonds	125	194	43	103	154
Everett	155	453	42	0	123
Grays Harbor	35	195	31	66	0
Green River	64	108	26	0	17
Highline	37	329	0	0	0
Lake Washington	129	108	7	31	117
Lower Columbia	82	455	64	68	18
Olympic	29	222	91	50	0
Peninsula	88	167	14	32	0
Pierce District	77	125	25	34	0
Renton	105	188	40	38	0
Seattle Central	39	155	45	0	84
Seattle North	0	51	10	69	0
Seattle South	316	47	28	0	26
Seattle Voc Institute	176	26	0	18	16
Shoreline	147	117	54	0	0
Skagit Valley	45	144	13	82	0
South Puget Sound	8	174	26	94	0
Spokane	105	332	75	0	0
Spokane Falls	290	240	115	147	0
Tacoma	39	204	92	150	0
Walla Walla	0	235	22	140	0
Wenatchee Valley	0	521	33	0	66
Whatcom	39	103	15	41	0
Yakima Valley	35	316	26	119	0
SYSTEM TOTAL	2,740	7,261	1,242	1,783	797

Source: SBCTC Welfare database.

STUDENT PROGRESS

AND

SUCCESS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

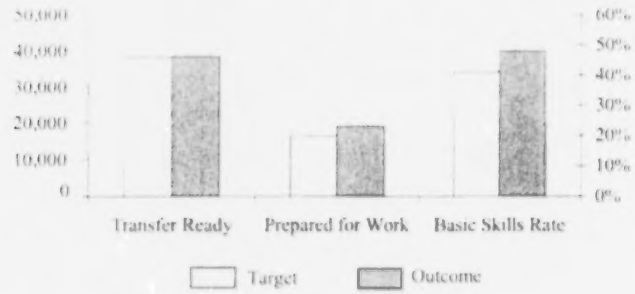
Washington's community and technical colleges are committed to continuous improvement in their performance related to the mission of the colleges: preparing students to go to work, providing academic transfer courses for those who want to earn bachelor's degrees, and helping those in need of literacy and English as a Second Language skills. This chapter first describes the performance measures established in the 2001 Budget Act (§601(8)), followed by detail on other aspects of performance related to student progress and success.

Background: The Budget Act sets these targets:

- **Academic students prepared to transfer** to baccalaureate institutions based on minimum required grade point average. Long-term legislative target: 50,000 students prepared to transfer per year.
- **Basic skills students who demonstrate substantive skill gain** as a result of their adult basic education (ABE) and English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction. Long-term legislative target: 80% demonstrate substantive skill gain (basic skills rate).
- **Students prepared for work** as measured by vocational degrees and related certificates awarded, including achievement of industry skill standards. Long-term legislative target: 25,000 prepared for work per year.

Achieved 2001 System Targets: The system exceeded the 2001 targets in all three areas.

2001 Performance Targets and Outcomes



	2001 Target	2001 Result
Prepared for Work	16,200	19,130
Transfer Ready	38,000	38,534
Basic Skills Rate	41%	48%

System 2001-03 Targets

Workforce Goal: Students prepared for work as measured by vocational degrees and related certificates awarded, including achievement of industry skill standards.

Data from employer surveys and focus group interviews plus analysis of the state's labor demand data consistently demonstrate a fairly large gap between the number of workers prepared for middle-level jobs and the number needed. For example, firms would hire additional nurses, automotive technicians, computer network technicians, paraprofessional teachers, and secretaries if more were trained. The aim of this goal is to fill this "skills gap."

Achieving this goal is especially challenging given the state's current demographics. The number of people in the state's population of the age most likely to train for middle-level jobs (25 to 34 years of age) is smaller today than in the past and will remain so for several more years. Colleges must attract students outside the traditional age groups or encourage a larger percentage of the traditional age group to enroll. Despite these difficulties, the community

and technical colleges are committed to meeting the challenge of training more workers at this middle level to meet the state's needs.

Target and Timeline: The new system target for improvement by 2001-03 is to increase from 16,200 to 18,000 students prepared for work by the end of the next biennium.

This workforce target is the same substantial growth rate set for the previous biennium – 11%. Some of the growth will be due to continued improvements in reporting, but most of the growth will come from other strategies including increased training via continuing education that raises skill levels to industry- or employer- approved standards. Due to the economic decline that began in 2001, the colleges will also expand training opportunities for dislocated workers.

Definition of prepared for work: Students leaving college vocational preparatory programs (excluding International students) with the following level of training completed:

1) Students who have left college after completion of a vocational degree or certificate, apprentice program (including Exit Code 4) or unique program completion as identified by Exit Code 9.
2) Majors in vocational programs who have left college after completion of 45 vocational college-level credits with a GPA of 2.0.

Basic Skills Goal: Basic skills students who demonstrate substantive skill gain as a result of their adult basic education (ABE) or English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction and high school equivalency (GED). Examples of skills gain:

- An ABE student, able to write simple sentences and provide basic information on forms at the start of classes, is now able to demonstrate the ability to write in paragraphs as part of short reports or informal memos.
- An ESL student, who at the start has the ability to recognize simple English words, is now able to demonstrate the ability to read and understand English information on everyday topics to meet basic needs.
- A GED student, who lacks a high school diploma, passes the GED math test, progressing towards GED attainment.

Definition of substantive skill gain: The basic skills rate describes the extent to which basic skills students gain one competency level in at least one subject area during the year. Basic skills students, English as a Second Language (ESL), Adult Basic Education (ABE) students, or high school diploma equivalency (GED) are included in the official enrollment counts. Subject areas include reading, math, writing, and listening within ESL or ABE classes.

Targets and Timeline: The system target for improvement by 2001-03 is to move from 41 percent achieving substantive skills to 48 percent. This gain was based on the level as stated in the State Plan for Basic Skills (a plan required for the federal dollars that help fund the basic skills programs).

The basic skills gains being measured are both substantive and rigorous. Achieving the long-term basic skills goal is the most challenging of the three performance goals. ESL is the most difficult area, as students require more hours of instruction to make gains than either ABE or GED students. As the system focuses on improvement it is also working to develop and implement a new assessment system by July 2002. In the interim, the system is paying close attention to rate trends, expecting that the new assessments may change the baseline.

Transfer Goal: Academic students prepared to transfer to baccalaureate institutions based on minimum required grade point average.

Target and Timeline: The system target for improvement by 2001-03 is an increase of 3,250 transfer-ready students (from 38,000 to 41,250).

This transfer target is a significant commitment for a faster rate of growth than was set for the previous biennium – 8.6% new growth target for 2001-03 versus 7.5% growth for 1999-2001.

Definition of prepared to transfer: Earned 45 or more college-level credits with a GPA of 2.0 or higher and coded as a transfer student (Kind of Student code of T) in last quarter of enrollment for the year. This group includes students (about 55 percent of the group) who will continue on at the college for another year or more.

OUTCOMES
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Outcomes: Community colleges award an associate of arts degree that serves as preparation for transfer or as recognition of two years of general education. Community and technical colleges award associate degrees in applied technologies in several hundred programs as preparation for technical and paraprofessional positions.

Community and technical colleges award certificates in a variety of specific job-related programs. Certificate programs range in length from several weeks to more than two years. Colleges also help thousands of adults complete high school or earn the General Education Development (GED) certificate.

Status After College: After they leave the college, program completers are quite successful in obtaining well-paying jobs or transferring to four-year institutions. Seven to nine months after leaving college some 84 percent of completers of job preparatory training are employed. The employment rates shown below are comparable to the employment rate of all adults in the United States with similar education. Among 25- to 64-year-old adults nationwide with two-year Workforce Education degrees, 83 percent are employed, 3 percent unemployed. The rest of the adults with a Workforce Education degree are homemakers, retired, continuing their education or otherwise out of the workforce.

MEDIAN WAGES AFTER LEAVING COLLEGE
JOB PREPARATORY AND APPRENTICE STUDENTS NINE MONTHS AFTER COLLEGE

	Class of 95-96	Class of 96-97	Class of 97-98	Class of 98-99	Class of 99-00
Median Wage					
Completers, Job Preparatory	$11.41	$11.61	$11.80	$12.24	$12.89
Leavers, Job Preparatory	$10.02	$10.35	$10.51	$10.70	$11.68
All, Job Preparatory	$10.86	$11.10	$11.28	$11.67	$12.41
Apprentice Completers	$25.24	$25.88	$25.90	$26.72	$27.92
Estimated Employment (see pages 43-44)					
Completers, Job Preparatory	81%	83%	84%	84%	84%
Leavers, Job Preparatory	75%	76%	77%	77%	78%
Total Employed, Job Preparatory	18,101	19,632	18,376	21,588	27,122
Apprentice Completers Employed	800	832	652	590	756

Note: All wages in 2001 inflation-adjusted dollars.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Phase VI Data Linking for Outcomes Assessment file, based on linking with the unemployment insurance data of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, Montana and federal government agencies. Completers include graduates, those completing 45 Workforce Education credits and those completing uniquely designed programs.

ACCEPTED AS TRANSFER/TRANSITION

About 12,500 students transfer or transition to four-year institutions each year. About half the transfers complete the associate degree and another 17 percent complete 90 credits or more but do not earn a degree prior to transfer. Running Start Transitions are students accepted as freshmen with transfer credits. Transfer and transition numbers have been relatively constant for the past five years, consistent with the fairly stable number of the age group most likely to transfer. That age group is expected to grow rapidly in the next several years.

	Class of 96-97	Class of 97-98	Class of 98-99	Class of 99-00	Class of 00-01
At Public Four-Year Institutions	9,811	8,785	9,185	9,047	8,783
Running Start Transitions	1,093	1,106	1,328	1,661	1,840
At Independent Four-Year Colleges (estimate based on fall data)	1,790	1,700	1,750	1,900	1,720
Portland State and Military Bases (estimate)	218	268	284	284	297
Total Transfers/Transitions	12,912	11,859	12,547	12,892	12,640
% Change	N/A	-8.2%	5.8%	2.7%	-2.0%

Graduation: While degrees and certificates are only one of many indicators of positive completion from the community and technical colleges and are the goal of only about a third of all students, they do represent a type of completion which can be readily examined over time.

Academic degrees prepare students for transfer. Workforce Education degrees and certificates prepare students for jobs. Some 658 students move to journey-level status after completion of apprenticeship training, which includes classroom instruction at the colleges. The pattern in total awards is consistent with the changes in size of the population 18 to 35 years of age (which declined in size until the most recent year).

DIPLOMAS, DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED ANNUALLY

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5 Year Change
College Level						
Workforce Education Certificates	6,951	6,295	6,163	7,598	8,540	22.9%
Workforce Education Degrees	6,411	6,433	6,032	6,120	6,090	-5.0%
Academic Degrees	11,734	11,723	11,579	11,719	11,413	-2.7%
Total College Level Awards	25,096	24,451	23,774	25,437	26,043	3.8%
% Change	-4.8%	-2.6%	-2.8%	7.0%	2.4%	
High School Level						
GEDs awarded after college classes	4,031	4,197	4,203	4,906	3,853	-4.4%
High School Diplomas	1,073	1,071	1,115	1,118	1,299	21.1%
Total Awards	5,104	5,268	5,318	6,024	5,152	0.9%
% Change	41.4%	3.2%	0.9%	13.3%	-14.5%	
Apprenticeships	1,167	908	818	952	658	-43.6%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Outcomes Student Degree Table. Exit code 1-5, and 7.

Graduates are an increasingly diverse group. Women receive the majority of all degrees (58 percent) and certificates (53 percent). Women and students with disabilities are represented among the graduates at higher rates than their numbers in the student body. The percentages of 2000-01 awards going to students of color were lower than the percentage in the general population.

PERCENT OF AWARDS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Students with Disabilities					
Degrees	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.5%	5.3%
Certificates	8.8%	8.1%	9.4%	8.0%	5.4%
Students of Color					
Degrees	15.2%	16.2%	16.8%	18.3%	18.8%
Certificates	21.3%	24.7%	25.4%	25.8%	25.4%
Female Students					
Degrees	59.4%	59.8%	59.9%	58.5%	58.2%
Certificates	65.5%	66.1%	62.6%	62.5%	53.2%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Outcomes Student Degree Table.

ASSOCIATE DEGREES, CERTIFICATES, GEDS AND HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS AWARDED
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	ACADEMIC	---WORKFORCE EDUCATION---					
	Associate Degree	Less Than One Year	One Year or More	Associate Degree	GED After Basic Skills Classes	High School Diploma	Apprentice
Bates		411	605	120	47	68	61
Bellevue	812	162	103	257	34	63	
Bellingham		135	166	159	7		5
Big Bend	197	62	51	66	83	23	
Cascadia *	2			86			
Centralia	209		44		135	50	
Clark	514	47	122	269	218	112	17
Clover Park		603	263	250	48	25	42
Columbia Basin	455		95	16	182	14	46
Edmonds	439	117	335	326	171	197	
Everett	457	5	193	239	140	136	12
Grays Harbor	121	37	44	64	18	2	3
Green River	626	502	141	205	207	76	
Highline	519		61	275	259	53	
Lake Washington	1	30	344	180	43		
Lower Columbia	214	90	80	118	147	35	7
Olympic	527	101	81	294	137	68	2
Peninsula	194	141	65	93	98	9	7
Pierce	1,085	62	72	248	149	94	34
Renton		433	570	100	64	20	124
Seattle Central	568	1	86	151	53	28	
Seattle North	312	14	336	154	32	20	
Seattle South	148	176	56	144	36	10	191
Seattle Voc Institute		84					
Shoreline	595		74	246	108	74	
Skagit Valley	355	97	129	190	116	43	
South Puget Sound	306	84	101	169	152	25	4
Spokane	351	60	248	605			86
Spokane Falls	568	22	51	187	507		
Tacoma	432	7	120	173	110	5	
Walla Walla	201	145	68	249	118	28	
Wenatchee Valley	293	1	61	146	96		2
Whatcom	512		14	88	60	17	
Yakima Valley	400	70	62	223	278	4	15
SYSTEM TOTAL AWARDS	11,413	3,699	4,841	6,090	3,853	1,299	658

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000 and graduate students in 2000-01.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Outcomes Student Degree Table. Exit code 1-5, and 7.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSOCIATE DEGREES OR CERTIFICATES ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Total Students Receiving Degrees or Certificates	% of Color	% Disabled	% Female
Bates	1,226	23.0%	13.6%	29.4%
Bellevue	1,366	23.9%	4.6%	58.4%
Bellingham	442	15.1%	9.9%	59.1%
Big Bend	449	23.2%	6.0%	54.9%
Cascadia*	2	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Centralia	462	7.0%	6.8%	55.7%
Clark	1,098	9.9%	6.2%	67.2%
Clover Park	1,145	29.9%	5.1%	62.0%
Columbia Basin	845	16.7%	4.7%	55.8%
Edmonds	1,215	21.1%	7.2%	54.4%
Everett	895	13.5%	2.9%	66.3%
Grays Harbor	261	8.4%	7.1%	53.9%
Green River	1,367	15.5%	4.9%	58.4%
Highline	1,085	31.9%	5.8%	66.3%
Lake Washington	549	23.9%	4.0%	61.3%
Lower Columbia	643	9.2%	7.6%	63.1%
Olympic	1,103	17.0%	5.0%	54.4%
Peninsula	492	15.4%	7.3%	53.6%
Pierce	1,506	29.0%	5.7%	57.0%
Renton	1,210	33.8%	2.9%	47.9%
Seattle Central	837	34.9%	4.1%	60.4%
Seattle North	756	36.5%	4.3%	52.4%
Seattle South	620	39.4%	4.3%	30.2%
Seattle Voc Institute	83	75.3%	1.2%	66.3%
Shoreline	1,006	24.8%	3.4%	60.9%
Skagit Valley	721	15.1%	5.5%	60.4%
South Puget Sound	784	14.2%	5.2%	62.7%
Spokane	1,252	9.6%	3.7%	50.2%
Spokane Falls	1,295	10.9%	6.6%	58.5%
Tacoma	793	20.6%	5.8%	63.5%
Walla Walla	707	19.6%	2.8%	56.0%
Wenatchee Valley	554	15.2%	3.7%	56.5%
Whatcom	654	12.4%	4.5%	56.4%
Yakima Valley	991	30.0%	4.6%	65.6%
SYSTEM TOTAL	28,414	21.1%	5.4%	56.5%

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000 and graduated students in 2000-01.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Outcomes Student Degree Table. Exit code 1-5, and 7.
Note: This report counts unduplicated students, not number of degrees awarded. Some 1,961 students received two or more awards in 2000-01.

STATUS OF JOB PREPARATORY COMPLETERS NINE MONTHS AFTER COLLEGE
CLASS OF 1999-00

	Total Students Completing Programs *	Placed in UI Covered Jobs	Estimated Out-of-Region or Self-Employment	Total Estimated Employed	Estimated Employment Rate	Continuing in Education
Bates	841	668	47	715	85%	3
Bellevue	595	483	30	513	86%	3
Bellingham	845	667	48	715	85%	11
Big Bend	221	165	15	180	82%	6
Cascadia **	0	0	0	0		0
Centralia	184	131	14	145	79%	2
Clark	710	537	47	584	82%	5
Clover Park	1,057	784	74	858	81%	5
Columbia Basin	334	271	17	288	86%	1
Edmonds	731	556	47	603	83%	6
Everett	543	427	31	458	84%	7
Grays Harbor	402	294	29	323	80%	7
Green River	747	621	34	655	88%	6
Highline	481	373	29	402	84%	6
Lake Washington	754	587	45	632	84%	6
Lower Columbia	320	259	16	275	86%	2
Olympic	480	358	33	391	81%	8
Peninsula	229	151	21	172	75%	1
Pierce District	629	422	56	478	76%	8
Renton	954	745	56	801	84%	9
Seattle Central	585	436	40	476	81%	4
Seattle North	527	442	23	465	88%	4
Seattle South	627	492	36	528	84%	3
Seattle Voc Institute	134	103	8	111	83%	2
Shoreline	604	509	26	535	89%	4
Skagit Valley	441	323	32	355	80%	6
South Puget Sound	427	349	21	370	87%	6
Spokane	1,319	1,057	71	1,128	85%	15
Spokane Falls	700	494	56	550	79%	8
Tacoma	542	425	32	457	84%	17
Walla Walla	468	351	32	383	82%	1
Wenatchee Valley	356	289	18	307	86%	7
Whatcom	172	143	8	151	88%	5
Yakima Valley	377	307	19	326	86%	10
SYSTEM TOTAL	18,336	14,219	1,112	15,331	84%	194

*Includes 9,888 degree and certificate completers, 5,280 students who completed 45 or more Workforce Education credits and 3,149 who completed uniquely designed programs.

**Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000, thus reporting placements in the 2002-03 report.

Note: Completers who continued at the same or another community or technical college are not included in these counts. About 3,600 students continue to enroll after completing their first certificate or degree.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Phase VI Data Linking for Outcomes Assessment file, based on linking with the unemployment insurance data of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, Montana and federal government agencies.

STATUS OF JOB PREPARATORY EARLY LEAVERS NINE MONTHS AFTER COLLEGE
CLASS OF 1999-00

	Total Students Leaving Without Completing Programs *	Placed in UI Covered Jobs	Estimated Out-of-Region or Self-Employment	Total Estimated Employed	Estimated Employment Rate	Continuing in Education
Bates	471	287	46	333	71%	4
Bellevue	318	263	14	277	87%	1
Bellingham	287	195	23	218	76%	0
Big Bend	150	101	12	113	76%	0
Cascadia**	0	0	0	0		0
Centralia	140	93	12	105	75%	1
Clark	450	317	33	350	78%	4
Clover Park	416	252	41	293	70%	3
Columbia Basin	562	418	36	454	81%	4
Edmonds	686	510	44	554	81%	7
Everett	623	472	38	510	82%	8
Grays Harbor	230	145	21	166	72%	5
Green River	629	469	40	509	81%	12
Highline	442	330	28	358	81%	7
Lake Washington	749	539	53	592	79%	7
Lower Columbia	339	227	28	255	75%	4
Olympic	532	316	54	370	70%	5
Peninsula	478	382	24	406	85%	3
Pierce District	642	372	68	440	68%	10
Renton	425	286	35	321	75%	2
Seattle Central	269	178	23	201	75%	4
Seattle North	543	420	31	451	83%	4
Seattle South	526	400	32	432	82%	8
Seattle Voc Institute	167	107	15	122	73%	2
Shoreline	526	382	36	418	79%	11
Skagit Valley	350	226	31	257	73%	4
South Puget Sound	483	350	33	383	79%	2
Spokane	707	520	47	567	80%	5
Spokane Falls	582	362	55	417	72%	0
Tacoma	239	174	16	190	80%	3
Walla Walla	244	163	20	183	75%	4
Wenatchee Valley	204	151	13	164	81%	1
Whatcom	331	232	25	257	78%	7
Yakima Valley	274	199	19	218	79%	7
SYSTEM TOTAL	14,014	9,838	1,044	10,882	78%	149

*Early leavers are students enrolled in 6 to 45 Workforce Education credits, but did not complete their program.
** Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000, thus reporting placements in the 2002-03 report.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, Phase VI Data Linking for Outcomes Assessment file, based on linking with the unemployment insurance data of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, Montana and federal government agencies.

NUMBER OF TRANSFERS/TRANSITIONS TO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS 1997-98 THROUGH 2000-01

The number of transfer students is consistent with the number of 19- to 23-year-old students in the state population which, unlike much of the rest of population, has not grown. The number of transfers is expected to grow steadily over the next 10 years. Transfer counts exclude students enrolled while still in high school.

	1996-97 Transfers	1997-98 Transfers	1998-99 Transfers	1999-00 Transfers	2000-01 Transfers
Bellevue	780	720	746	734	770
Big Bend	135	111	127	129	134
Cascadia*	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	143	172	144	135	162
Clark	433	419	452	395	364
Columbia Basin	572	426	462	404	417
Edmonds	451	349	406	376	394
Everett	263	203	246	302	288
Grays Harbor	122	121	119	122	113
Green River	478	446	445	484	422
Highline	445	430	461	432	441
Lower Columbia	150	167	179	119	145
Olympic	329	306	309	289	271
Peninsula	126	125	108	96	118
Pierce	580	480	503	491	475
Seattle Central	561	500	468	463	427
Seattle North	423	368	416	396	351
Seattle South	121	82	94	111	102
Shoreline	612	554	567	582	485
Skagit Valley	325	255	250	281	220
South Puget Sound	351	342	373	395	416
Spokane	280	252	275	315	325
Spokane Falls	648	492	591	537	514
Tacoma	349	362	387	394	429
Walla Walla	153	193	150	143	133
Wenatchee Valley	231	205	230	201	241
Whatcom	396	311	319	389	312
Yakima Valley	354	394	358	332	314
Total to Public Four-Year Institutions	9,811	8,785	9,185	9,047	8,783
Running Start Transition to Four-Year Institutions	1,093	1,106	1,328	1,661	1,840
Total to Independent Four-Year Colleges**	1,790	1,700	1,750	1,900	1,720
Total to Portland State and Military Bases (estimate)	218	268	284	284	297
TOTAL TRANSFERS/TRANSITIONS	12,912	11,859	12,547	12,892	12,640

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

**Excludes the University of Phoenix.

Source: Student Transfers from Washington Community Colleges to Public Four-Year Institutions available at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/Pub/Transfer/request.htm. Based on OFM data.

Note: Data for the academic year are not available by college for independent or out of state colleges. System totals based on estimate from Student Mobility among Washington Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1999.

STUDENT PROGRESS
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

To account for stop-out patterns and the diversity of student objectives, SBCTC uses as a measure of student retention the progress made by the sub-group of students who enroll for the purpose of obtaining an associate degree[1]. SBCTC measures degree-seeking student progress by the number of quarters enrolled over a two-year period:

Substantial Progress: Students with degree plans graduating or attending four or more quarters over the two-year period.

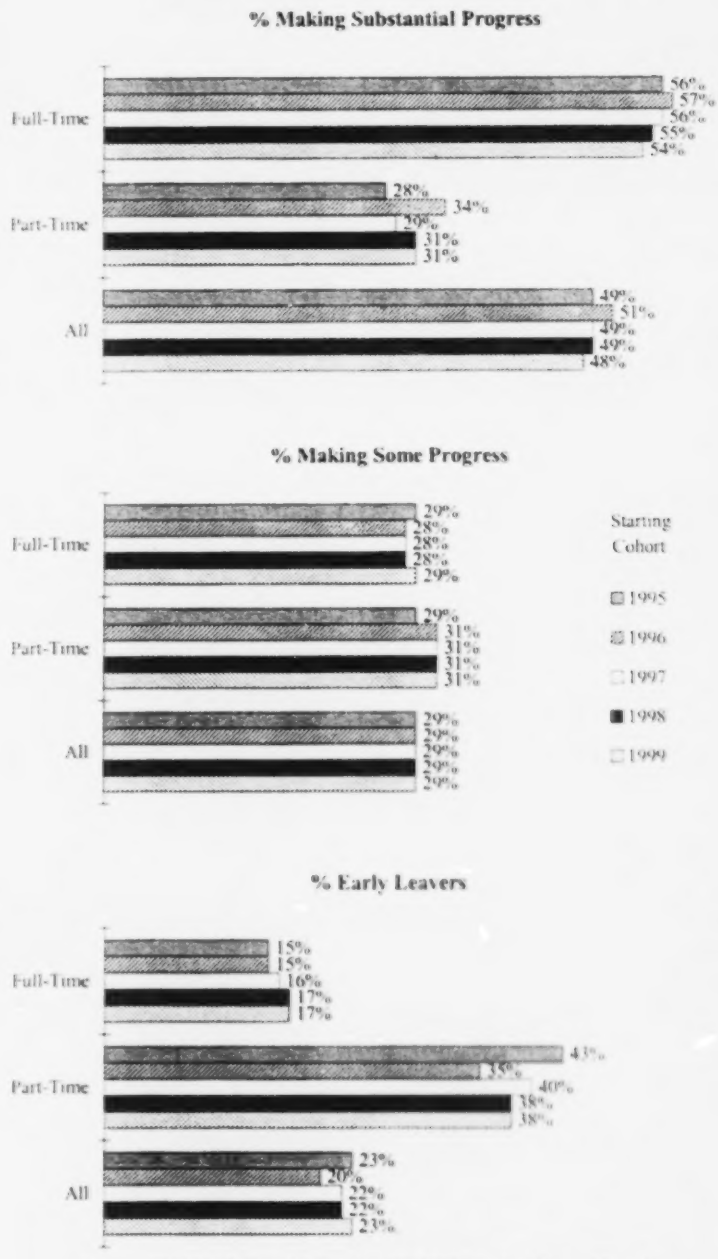
Some Progress: Students with degree plans attending two or three quarters over the two-year period.

Early Leavers: Students with degree plans attending only one quarter and not returning within two year's time.

Student progress patterns have remained relatively unchanged over time. About 15 to 17 percent of full-time students are early leavers and 54 percent graduate or make substantial progress toward their degree in two years.

Part-time, degree-seeking students are less likely than full-time students to enroll for four or more quarters in a two-year period.

Student Progress
Students Planning a Two Year Degree



Source: SR1182 (College Job Number SR1382J). Student Planned Length of Attendance = Degree (15). State and contract students.

[1] Slightly over one-third of all new students (46 percent of the full-time students and 21 percent of the part-time students) enroll with the intent of completing an associate degree (job preparatory or transfer degree) at their college.

STUDENT PROGRESS
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

With the exception of Asian Americans, students of color with degree plans were less likely to make substantial progress toward their goal than were white students. Community and technical colleges are directing substantial efforts toward increasing the retention of all students, with special emphasis on improvements for students of color.

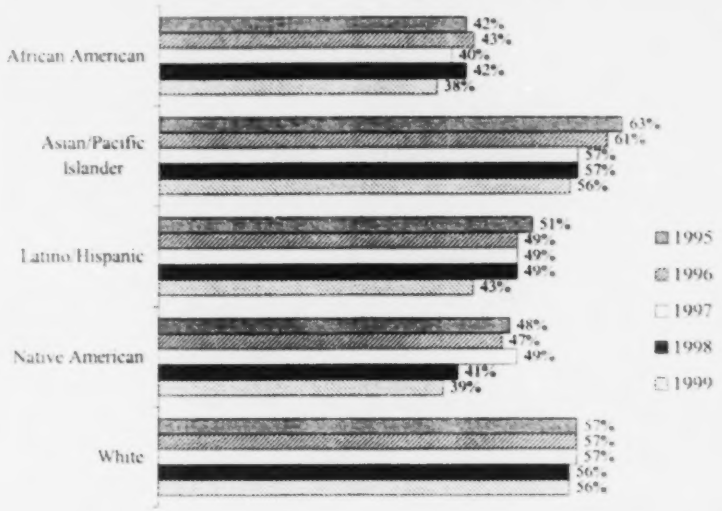
The data in these charts are for full-time students only. The pattern for part-time students of color generally follows the same trend.

There has been a decline in the progress made by students of color. African American, Latino/Hispanic and Native American students have the lowest progress rates.

While women's substantial progress rate is some-what higher than for men, the rate for both genders has declined.

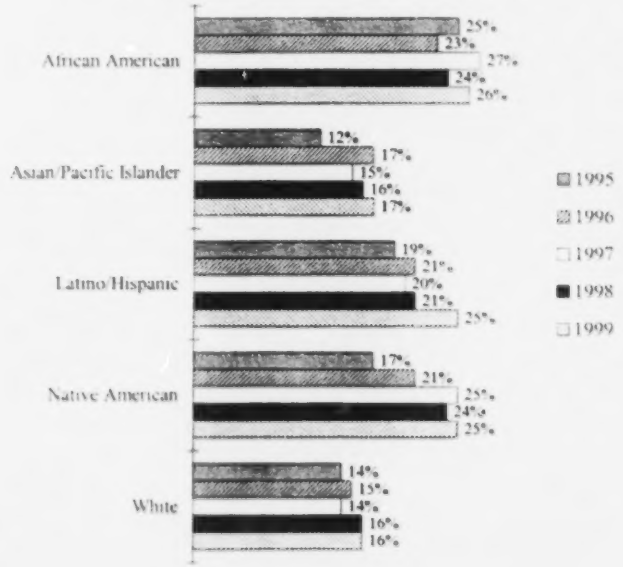
Full-Time	Substantial Progress	Early Leaver
1995 Men	55%	16%
1996 Men	54%	18%
1997 Men	54%	17%
1998 Men	54%	17%
1999 Men	53%	19%
1995 Women	57%	14%
1996 Women	58%	14%
1997 Women	57%	15%
1998 Women	56%	16%
1999 Women	55%	16%

Percent by Race/Ethnic Group Making Substantial Progress
Full-Time Students Planning to Earn Degrees



Source: SR1182 (College Job Number SR1382J). Planned length of attendance equal degree (15). State and contract students. Number of students of color making substantial progress range from 100 to 530 for each race or ethnic group.

Percent by Race/Ethnic Group as Early Leavers
Full-Time Students Planning to Earn Degrees



Source: SR1182 for state and contract students planning to complete a degree at their college. Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding. Number of early leavers of color range from 60 to 240 students for each race or ethnic group.

PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1999

	Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters	Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters	Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only
Bates			
Full-Time (N=332)	52%	32%	15%
Part-Time (N=175)	27%	33%	39%
Bellevue			
Full-Time (N=207)	59%	25%	15%
Part-Time (N=97)	32%	33%	35%
Bellingham			
Full-Time (N=97)	52%	25%	24%
Part-Time (N=125)	30%	35%	34%
Big Bend			
Full-Time (N=234)	60%	27%	13%
Part-Time (N=54)	30%	20%	50%
Centralia			
Full-Time (N=248)	60%	28%	12%
Part-Time (N=37)	27%	22%	51%
Clark			
Full-Time (N=474)	60%	25%	15%
Part-Time (N=317)	32%	30%	39%
Clover Park			
Full-Time (N=91)	64%	23%	13%
Part-Time (N=111)	22%	43%	35%
Columbia Basin			
Full-Time (N=677)	51%	28%	22%
Part-Time (N=268)	26%	31%	43%
Edmonds			
Full-Time (N=613)	57%	29%	14%
Part-Time (N=227)	30%	32%	38%
Everett			
Full-Time (N=481)	59%	23%	18%
Part-Time (N=147)	26%	37%	37%
Grays Harbor			
Full-Time (N=126)	54%	30%	16%
Part-Time (N=16)	19%	31%	50%

PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1999

	Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters	Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters	Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only
Green River			
Full-Time (N=659)	55%	27%	18%
Part-Time (N=143)	33%	32%	35%
Highline			
Full-Time (N=646)	57%	27%	16%
Part-Time (N=194)	35%	33%	32%
Lake Washington			
Full-Time (N=200)	63%	27%	11%
Part-Time (N=82)	39%	27%	34%
Lower Columbia			
Full-Time (N=252)	52%	32%	15%
Part-Time (N=63)	41%	30%	29%
Olympic			
Full-Time (N=378)	58%	22%	20%
Part-Time (N=186)	26%	37%	37%
Peninsula			
Full-Time (N=158)	51%	32%	17%
Part-Time (N=30)	20%	37%	43%
Pierce District			
Full-Time (N=903)	51%	30%	19%
Part-Time (N=230)	27%	30%	43%
Renton			
Full-Time (N=234)	43%	33%	24%
Part-Time (N=153)	39%	23%	38%
Seattle Central			
Full-Time (N=473)	51%	30%	20%
Part-Time (N=225)	28%	20%	52%
North Seattle			
Full-Time (N=410)	53%	30%	16%
Part-Time (N=121)	37%	29%	34%
South Seattle			
Full-Time (N=299)	45%	30%	25%
Part-Time (N=191)	59%	19%	22%

PROGRESS OF STUDENTS PLANNING ASSOCIATE DEGREES
TWO YEARS AFTER ENTERING THE COLLEGE
STATE AND CONTRACT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL 1999

	Substantial Progress Graduates or 4 or More Quarters	Some Progress 2 or 3 Quarters	Early Leavers 1 Quarter Only
Shoreline			
Full-Time (N=662)	55%	27%	18%
Part-Time (N=132)	26%	33%	41%
Skagit Valley			
Full-Time (N=497)	59%	29%	12%
Part-Time (N=152)	36%	39%	25%
So Puget Sound			
Full-Time (N=437)	56%	29%	15%
Part-Time (N=153)	36%	29%	35%
Spokane			
Full-Time (N=897)	59%	27%	14%
Part-Time (N=97)	40%	26%	34%
Spokane Falls			
Full-Time (N=899)	45%	35%	20%
Part-Time (N=141)	21%	36%	43%
Tacoma			
Full-Time (N=682)	47%	30%	23%
Part-Time (N=164)	28%	31%	41%
Walla Walla			
Full-Time (N=325)	61%	24%	15%
Part-Time (N=135)	20%	39%	41%
Wenatchee			
Full-Time (N=356)	59%	26%	15%
Part-Time (N=81)	31%	23%	46%
Whatcom			
Full-Time (N=363)	53%	35%	13%
Part-Time (N=103)	35%	31%	34%
Yakima Valley			
Full-Time (N=474)	61%	26%	14%
Part-Time (N=140)	29%	29%	41%
SYSTEM TOTAL			
Full-Time (N=13,929)	54%	29%	17%
Part-Time (N=4,518)	31%	31%	38%

Source: SR1182A for students planning to complete a degree at their college. Note: Percentages and numbers may not add due to rounding.

STAFF

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL

Community and technical colleges employed 17,081 state-supported faculty and support staff in 2000-01; another 4,189 were employed with contract- and student-supported funds. This section provides details on the characteristics and level of staffing in the colleges.

Colleges employ staff using state funds and dollars from grants, contracts and fees. This report focuses on state-funded employees. Included in this report are four categories of employees:

- **Classified Support Staff:** Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions established by the Washington Personnel Resources Board and support staff at technical colleges working under conditions established by college-based negotiations.
- **Exempt Professional/Technical:** This category includes managers of college programs. Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinators and principal assistants to chief administrators. Professional/technical staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system or exempt from collective bargaining.
- **Exempt Administrative:** Includes the chief officers, vice presidents, deans and associate deans in instruction and student services, and directors of major programs. This group is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

	State Funded Headcount			All Funds Headcount		
	1999-00	2000-01	% Change	1999-00	2000-01	% Change
Full-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	3,493	3,508	0.4%	3,689	3,712	0.6%
Part-Time Faculty, Teaching and Non-Teaching	7,609	7,638	0.4%	9,895	10,014	1.2%
Classified	4,108	4,161	1.3%	5,038	5,277	4.7%
Exempt Administrative	651	700	7.5%	701	773	10.3%
Exempt Professional/Technical	943	1,074	13.9%	1,296	1,494	15.3%
Total Staff	16,804	17,081	1.6%	20,619	21,270	3.2%

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff, reflecting the diverse population served. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions during the last five years have resulted in increased diversity for most groups. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus.

STATE-SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS (FALL QUARTER)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Percent of Staff of Color					
Classified	18.6%	18.9%	19.5%	20.0%	19.7%
Administrative Exempt Professional	15.3%	13.9%	14.4%	15.0%	14.6%
Full-Time Faculty	11.0%	11.5%	12.6%	12.7%	13.3%
Part-Time Faculty	7.9%	8.1%	8.7%	9.0%	8.8%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	14%	15%	NA	NA	NA
Percent Female Staff					
Classified	67.5%	67.1%	67.1%	67.3%	66.5%
Administrative Exempt Professional	55.1%	56.3%	57.7%	59.6%	60.5%
Full-Time Faculty	44.8%	46.2%	47.1%	47.1%	48.3%
Part-Time Faculty	55.2%	56.0%	56.1%	54.7%	55.9%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	46%	NA	NA	NA

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Washington: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Affirmative Action Information http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea/pubs/affirm/toc.htm.
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

ANNUAL STAFF FTE BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Classified FTE	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professional FTE	Teaching Faculty FTEF*	Non-Teaching Faculty FTE	Total
Bates	79	15	16	137	39	287
Bellevue	178	27	46	327	35	613
Bellingham	44	10	13	61	4	133
Big Bend	51	13	12	84	6	165
Cascadia**	7	11	17	47	0	81
Centralia	58	23	9	103	11	203
Clark	167	25	15	293	23	523
Clover Park	71	14	20	166	6	277
Columbia Basin	102	14	17	216	8	357
Edmonds	138	25	28	239	7	437
Everett	147	25	12	229	20	433
Grays Harbor	42	9	12	98	8	169
Green River	149	28	37	266	7	488
Highline	120	13	35	244	22	433
Lake Washington	91	8	2	133	4	237
Lower Columbia	71	7	4	112	7	202
Olympic	109	15	14	198	10	346
Peninsula	48	10	18	115	4	195
Pierce District	156	30	27	245	25	483
Renton	73	16	6	139	9	242
Seattle District Office	29	4	35	1	0	68
Seattle Central	151	25	21	246	19	462
Seattle North	124	18	24	200	14	381
Seattle South	101	20	21	177	7	326
Seattle Voc Institute	14	2	3	24	0	43
Shoreline	153	21	18	277	24	493
Skagit Valley	86	19	28	176	31	341
South Puget Sound	95	12	12	179	12	311
Spokane District Office	54	12	26	0	0	92
Spokane	136	11	11	310	28	496
Spokane Falls	156	18	34	319	29	556
Tacoma	114	23	30	213	21	401
Walla Walla	79	17	27	158	15	297
Wenatchee Valley	65	17	19	129	17	247
Whatcom	57	10	22	119	11	218
Yakima Valley	103	20	15	150	27	315
CIS	20	2	49	0	0	0
SBCTC	33	4	25	0	0	0
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,468	595	781	6,129	509	11,483

*Excludes16 FTEF Teaching Faculty already counted in Exempt FTE

**Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, Program Table (Prioritized Employee Type and Teaching Indicator)

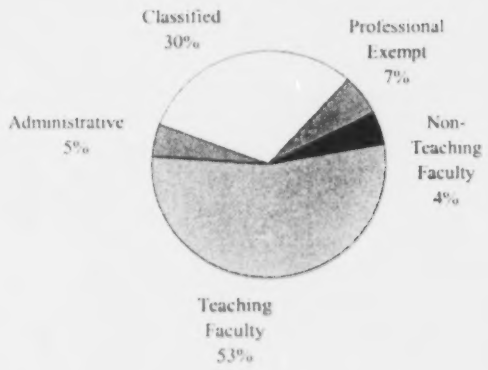
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

ANNUAL STAFF FTE BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

College staff activity is measured in terms of full-time equivalents (FTE). One staff FTE represents a non-faculty employee working full-time for 12 months. Teaching faculty are reported as FTE-Faculty (FTE-F). One FTE-F is equal to a nine-month academic year appointment; one FTE-F equals .75 staff FTE. See Appendix D for further definitions. Non-teaching faculty FTE include counselors, librarians, and the release time of teaching faculty.

Over the past five years, professional exempt staff has grown at the fastest rate (52 percent) and teaching faculty has increased the most in full-time equivalent positions (563 FTE-F).

FTE Staff by Type



ANNUAL STATE FTE STAFF
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, SBCTC AND CIS

	1997-98	1997-98	1998-99	1999-90	2000-01	5-Year Change
Teaching Faculty *	5,566	5,722	5,873	6,005	6,129	10.1%
% Change	6.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%	2.1%	
Non-Teaching Faculty	512	509	530	537	509	-0.6%
% Change	1.1%	-0.6%	4.1%	1.3%	-5.2%	
Classified	3,274	3,344	3,358	3,423	3,468	6.0%
% Change	3.4%	2.1%	0.4%	1.9%	1.3%	
Administrative	552	556	554	547	595	7.7%
% Change	4.6%	0.7%	-0.4%	-1.3%	8.7%	
Professional Exempt	514	575	637	657	781	51.9%
% Change	25.2%	11.9%	10.8%	3.1%	18.8%	
TOTAL	10,418	10,706	10,952	11,169	11,483	10.2%
% Change	6.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Data Warehouse

*Excludes 16 FTEF Teaching Faculty already counted in Exempt FTE

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Includes classified and administrative staff at the Center for Information Services (CIS) and Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC).

CLASSIFIED SUPPORT STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Institutional Support 08	Plant Operation 09	Federal Workforce Educ. FV	Other Codes OC	Total
Bates	6	15	2	11	18	23	4	1	79
Bellevue	26	10	10	35	47	37	5	9	178
Bellingham	0	7	3	12	8	12	1	1	44
Big Bend	8	2	3	7	14	17	0	0	51
Cascadia*	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	7
Centralia	14	3	1	10	13	13	1	2	58
Clark	30	15	10	37	33	36	2	4	167
Clover Park	2	9	4	11	15	28	1	0	71
Columbia Basin	25	1	5	16	25	28	1	1	102
Edmonds	20	11	9	30	40	27	0	1	138
Everett	35	7	10	32	27	31	4	2	147
Grays Harbor	2	4	1	10	13	12	0	0	42
Green River	16	25	8	27	40	29	0	4	149
Highline	18	3	12	22	29	34	0	2	119
Lake Washington	8	17	3	24	22	12	3	1	91
Lower Columbia	8	6	4	13	18	20	2	1	71
Olympic	18	7	7	20	24	27	5	2	109
Peninsula	4	4	5	7	12	16	0	0	48
Pierce District	40	4	9	38	30	31	0	4	156
Renton	3	10	1	17	20	22	0	0	73
Seattle District	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	3	29
Seattle Central	43	5	7	44	12	38	0	3	151
Seattle North	32	5	7	28	15	34	0	3	124
Seattle South	25	10	3	21	11	30	0	1	101
Seattle Voc Institute	2	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	14
Shoreline	30	13	11	30	30	31	2	5	153
Skagit Valley	12	2	6	21	18	27	0		86
South Puget Sound	17	8	4	16	18	28		5	95
Spokane District	0	0	0	1	47	6	0	0	54
Spokane	27	12	10	38	3	40	6		136
Spokane Falls	55	7	11	46	0	33	3	1	156
Tacoma	11	13	6	24	32	26	0	3	114
Walla Walla	13	8	10	13	18	17	0	1	79
Wenatchee Valley	9	7	5	10	18	14	1	1	65
Whatcom	4	9	4	14	12	12	1	0	57
Yakima Valley	23	6	4	21	20	27	2	0	103
CIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
SBCTC		0	0	0		0	0	33	33
SYSTEM TOTAL	585	267	193	710	734	823	44	112	3,468

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC PMIS Database. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

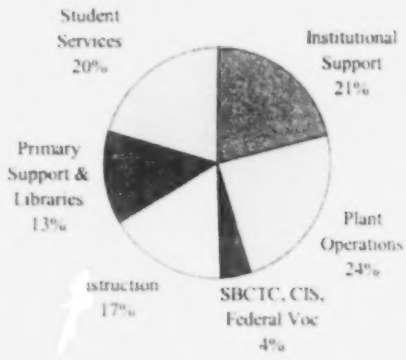
CLASSIFIED SUPPORT STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Classified staff provide the record keeping, communication, maintenance, custodial and other general support functions for the colleges. The classified staff FTE has grown more slowly than college enrollments and than faculty or exempt professional staff except in the primary support area, which includes computer support staff.

Most classified staff (96 percent) are hired on a full-time basis. Colleges hire hourly employees on a part-time basis to meet peak workload demands such as at registration time. Hourly employees and student workers are not included in these classified employee FTEs.

There was growth in classified staff FTEs in all areas except libraries and student services this past year. Over the past five years, growth has been largest in the primary support area--academic computing services, ancillary support services, and academic administration.

Annual Classified FTE by Program Area



ANNUAL CLASSIFIED FTE
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, SBCTC AND CIS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5-Year Change
Full-Time	3,148	3,211	3,224	3,287	3,334	5.9%
Part-Time	126	133	134	136	134	6.6%
% Full-Time	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	
TOTAL	3,274	3,344	3,358	3,423	3,468	5.9%
% Change	2.5%	2.1%	0.4%	1.9%	1.3%	
PROGRAM AREA						
01 Instruction	564	575	579	582	585	3.7%
04 Primary Support	232	240	248	262	267	14.9%
05 Libraries	196	199	194	192	193	-1.3%
06 Student Services	702	717	716	713	710	1.2%
08 Institutional Support	676	694	691	720	734	8.6%
09 Plant Operations	752	767	782	798	823	9.4%
Other (Federal Workforce Education-SBCTC,CIS)	152	152	150	156	156	2.6%
TOTAL	3,274	3,344	3,358	3,423	3,468	5.9%

Source: SBCTC PMIS database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. One FTE equals full-time work for 12 months.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Institutional Support 08	Plant Operation 09	Federal Workforce Educ. FV	Other Codes OC	Total
Bates	1	6	0	4	5	1	0	0	15
Bellevue	6	2	1	7	9	1	2	0	27
Bellingham	0	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	10
Big Bend	1	2	1	4	5	0	0	0	13
Cascadia*	0	2	0	3	5	1	0	0	11
Centralia	4	3	0	4	8	2	0	1	23
Clark	3	5	1	7	9	1	0	0	25
Clover Park	0	5	0	2	7	0	0	0	14
Columbia Basin	6	1	1	3	4	1	0	0	14
Edmonds	5	2	0	7	9	1	0	1	25
Everett	2	5	1	6	9	1	2	0	25
Grays Harbor	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	9
Green River	0	9	1	7	10	1	0	0	28
Highline	1	2	0	4	5	1	0	0	13
Lake Washington	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
Lower Columbia	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	7
Olympic	2	1	1	3	9	0	1	0	15
Peninsula	1	1	1	3	4	1	0	0	10
Pierce District	9	2	2	8	9	1	0	0	30
Renton	0	7	0	2	5	1	0	0	16
Seattle District	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Seattle Central	8	2	1	9	4	1	0	1	25
Seattle North	7	1	1	5	5	0	0	0	18
Seattle South	7	1	1	6	5	0	0	0	20
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Shoreline	8	0	1	5	8	0	0	0	21
Skagit Valley	1	4	1	4	7	2	0	0	19
South Puget Sound	0	2	0	6	4	0	0	1	12
Spokane District	0	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	12
Spokane	4	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	11
Spokane Falls	6	1	2	4	5	0	0	0	18
Tacoma	0	7	1	5	9	1	0	1	23
Walla Walla	2	3	1	4	8	0	0	0	17
Wenatchee Valley	1	5	1	3	6	1	0	0	17
Whatcom	0	1		4	4	1	0	0	10
Yakima Valley	3	3	1	5	6	1	0	0	20
CIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
SBCTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
SYSTEM TOTAL	88	91	22	147	210	21	6	9	595

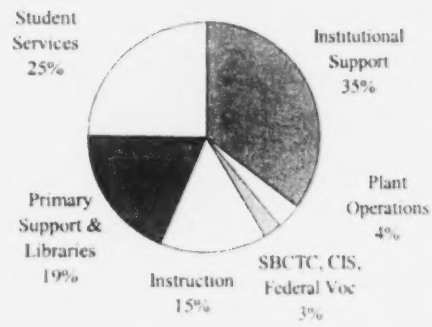
*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC PMIS.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Exempt administrative staff include the chief officers of the college (president and academic, administrative, and student services vice presidents), associate deans in instruction and student services, the director of the library or learning resource center (unless that is a faculty position); directors of human resources, institutional research, grants administration, information systems, accounting, facilities, admissions, registration, financial aid, and counseling. They are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system or exempt from collective bargaining.

The number of exempt administrative FTEs has remained constant until this past year when it grew by 8.7 percent. The most growth occurred in instruction and student services. The FTEs vary from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. Some colleges place functions such as grants and contracts, physical plant, media services, institutional research and planning under the direction of exempt administrative staff. At other colleges these functions are performed by professional/technical staff.

Exempt Administrative Professional FTE by Program Area



EXEMPT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5-Year Change
Full-Time	549	553	551	543	591	7.7%
Part-Time	3	3	3	3	3	
TOTAL	552	556	554	547	595	7.7%
% Change	0.7%	0.7%	-0.4%	-1.3%	8.7%	
PROGRAM AREA						
01 Instruction	82	83	81	76	88	6.9%
04 Primary Support	89	90	86	90	91	2.0%
05 Libraries	25	24	23	21	22	-10.2%
06 Student Services	127	131	134	130	147	15.6%
08 Institutional Support	196	192	196	196	210	7.2%
09 Plant Operations	21	24	22	21	21	1.0%
Other (Federal Voc, SBCTC, CIS)	13	10	13	13	16	20.5%
TOTAL	552	556	554	547	595	7.7%

Source: SBCTC PMIS.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Institutional Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Federal Workforce Educ. FV	Other Codes OC	Total
Bates	1	2	0	1	10	1	0	1	16
Bellevue	8	2	1	9	13	4	6	3	46
Bellingham	1	2	0	1	7	0	2	0	13
Big Bend	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	12
Cascadia*	0	4	0	3	8	1	0	0	17
Centralia	2	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	9
Clark	1	1	0	5	2	4	1	0	15
Clover Park	0	1	0	0	15	2	1	0	20
Columbia Basin	4	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	17
Edmonds	3	3	1	5	13	2	0	0	28
Everett	1	0	0	2	7	1	1	0	12
Grays Harbor	4	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	12
Green River	1	8	1	12	11	1	0	4	37
Highline	11	1	4	10	6	2	1	0	35
Lake Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Lower Columbia	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Olympic	1	1	0	6	6	0	1	0	14
Peninsula	5	3	0	4	4	0	3	0	18
Pierce District	2	5	0	6	13	0	0	0	27
Renton	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	6
Seattle Dist Office	0	0	1		33	0	0	1	35
Seattle Central	8	2	0	4	7	0	0	0	21
Seattle North	7	2	1	5	6	2	0	1	24
Seattle South	7	1	1	5	4	2	0	1	21
Seattle Voc Institute	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Shoreline	1	2	0	3	11	1	0	0	18
Skagit Valley	10	1	0	8	8	0	1	0	28
South Puget Sound	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	12
Spokane Dist Office	0	0	0	1	21	3	0	1	26
Spokane	3	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	11
Spokane Falls	18	1	2	6	3	1	2	0	34
Tacoma	3	2	2	14	7	0	2	0	30
Walla Walla	7	2	1	9	6	0	2	0	27
Wenatchee Valley	4	0	0	4	9	0	2	0	19
Whatcom	3	1	1	10	6	0	1	0	22
Yakima Valley	2	1	0	5	7	0	0	0	15
CIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49
SBCTC	0		0	0	0	0	0	25	25
SYSTEM TOTAL	134	53	17	159	275	30	28	86	781

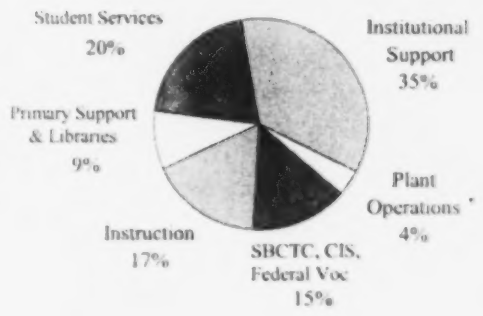
*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC PMIS Database.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF ANNUAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Professional/technical staff are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations. Included in this category are managers of college programs (if not faculty or associate deans). Also included are non-managerial staff such as counseling/advising specialists, student placement coordinators, principal assistants to chief administrator, high-level computer technicians, and human resource professionals.

Most of the staff growth at colleges is of this type. Growth has been significant in all program areas, but largest in instruction and libraries. The number of exempt professional/technical FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. For example, business education is directed by exempt professional/technical staff members at some colleges, but that function is directed by program chairs (faculty) at other colleges.

Exempt Professional/Technical Staff FTEs by Program Area



EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL STAFF FTES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5-Year Change
Full-Time	490	550	606	627	740	50.9%
Part-Time	24	25	31	30	41	
TOTAL	514	575	637	657	781	51.9%
% Change	11.5%	11.9%	10.8%	3.2%	18.8%	
PROGRAM AREA						
01 Instruction	75	88	107	96	134	78.5%
04 Primary Support	30	30	40	45	53	77.0%
05 Libraries	11	11	12	14	17	53.7%
06 Student Services	91	107	122	133	159	74.4%
08 Institutional Support	207	223	236	231	275	32.8%
09 Plant Operations	18	22	24	26	30	67.0%
Other (Federal Voc, SBCTC, CIS)	83	83	95	113	113	36.5%
TOTAL	514	575	637	657	781	51.9%

Source: SBCTC PMIS.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

ANNUAL TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

Teaching Faculty: In 2000-01, 58 percent of state-supported instruction was by full-time faculty and 42 percent by part-time. Over the past several years community and technical colleges across the nation and in Washington relied on part-time faculty to teach more of the curriculum. Part-time faculty give colleges the flexibility to offer courses outside the expertise of full-time faculty, to offer more evening and off-campus courses, and to adjust course offerings quickly in response to student demand or changes in funding.

Moonlight is primarily the extra load taught by full-time faculty in addition to their contracted workload. In addition, some non-faculty employees teach part time in addition to their regular assignment. About half of the moonlight effort of full-time faculty occurs in summer quarter. During the traditional academic year, some full-time faculty teach extra courses as well.

In addition to teaching faculty, 509 FTE for counselors, librarians, and teaching faculty on release time for course development, administration and student support were employed using state funds in 2000-01.

STATE SUPPORTED

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5-Year Change
Full-Time Teaching FTE Faculty						
Faculty, Regular Assignment	3,082	3,120	3,182	3,210	3,271	6.2%
% Regular Assignment	55.2%	54.0%	53.6%	52.8%	52.5%	
Moonlight	237	275	285	322	314	32.6%
Total Full-Time	3,318	3,395	3,467	3,532	3,585	8.0%
% Full-Time	59.4%	58.7%	58.4%	58.1%	57.6%	
% Change	0.9%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%	
Part-Time Teaching FTE Faculty						
Part-Time Only	2,238	2,340	2,425	2,492	2,589	15.7%
Other Staff, Teaching Part-Time	48	48	50	58	54	13.8%
Total Part-Time	2,265	2,388	2,475	2,551	2,643	16.7%
% Part-Time	40.6%	41.3%	41.6%	41.9%	42.4%	
% Change	10.0%	5.4%	3.6%	3.1%	3.6%	
Total Teaching Faculty on Payroll	5,583	5,783	5,941	6,082	6,228	11.6%
% Change	4.4%	3.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	
Contracted Out and Volunteer (Not on College Payroll)						
Contracted Out	129	135	184	223	260	101.3%
Volunteer	112	115	128	138	163	45.5%
Total Teaching Faculty (On and Not on Payroll)						
Teaching FTE Faculty Total	5,824	6,033	6,252	6,443	6,651	14.2%
% Change	4.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.1%	3.2%	
Non-Teaching Faculty						
Counselors/Librarians/Release Time	512	509	530	537	509	-0.6%
Total Teaching and Non-Teaching Faculty	6,336	6,542	6,782	6,980	7,160	13.0%
% Change	4.2%	3.2%	3.7%	2.9%	2.6%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, Employee Table (Employ Type Priority), Empyqr Table (FTEF Teaching).
Note: This section examines classroom teaching effort and results in a different total than the prioritized category on page 55. Contracted out faculty are on the payroll of a partner agency but not on the college payroll. A number of full-time teaching faculty also teach Washington On-Line courses on a contract or volunteer basis. Totals may not add due to rounding.

ANNUAL TEACHING FTE-FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	-------Full-time/Moonlight-------				----Part-time ----		Total
	Full-time	% of Total	Moonlight	% of Total	Part-time	% of Total	Teaching FTEF
Bates	144	95%	2	2%	5	3%	151
Bellevue	135	41%	18	6%	176	53%	329
Bellingham	41	66%	6	9%	15	25%	62
Big Bend	53	61%	4	5%	30	35%	87
Cascadia*	20	42%	1	1%	27	57%	47
Centralia	56	53%	5	5%	44	42%	105
Clark	149	50%	16	5%	132	44%	297
Clover Park	141	85%	0	0%	25	15%	166
Columbia Basin	106	48%	17	8%	99	44%	222
Edmonds	116	49%	11	4%	110	47%	237
Everett	107	47%	13	5%	111	48%	230
Grays Harbor	51	48%	4	4%	51	48%	105
Green River	133	50%	17	6%	118	44%	268
Highline	127	50%	11	4%	114	45%	252
Lake Washington	57	42%	11	9%	66	49%	134
Lower Columbia	79	69%	6	5%	29	25%	114
Olympic	103	51%	13	7%	84	42%	200
Peninsula	57	48%	4	3%	58	49%	119
Pierce District	117	47%	16	6%	114	46%	247
Renton	92	66%	1	0%	46	33%	140
Seattle Central	127	50%	15	6%	110	44%	252
Seattle North	100	50%	12	6%	89	44%	201
Seattle South	76	42%	13	8%	89	50%	179
Seattle Voc Institute	7	27%	0	2%	19	72%	26
Shoreline	133	48%	15	5%	126	46%	274
Skagit Valley	101	56%	8	5%	71	39%	180
South Puget Sound	92	52%	9	5%	75	42%	176
Spokane	197	64%	17	6%	95	31%	308
Spokane Falls	148	45%	14	4%	164	50%	326
Tacoma	99	46%	11	5%	105	49%	215
Walla Walla	103	63%	6	4%	54	33%	163
Wenatchee Valley	74	55%	6	5%	54	40%	135
Whatcom	40	33%	2	2%	79	65%	121
Yakima Valley	92	57%	9	6%	59	37%	161
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,271	53%	314	5%	2,643	42%	6,228

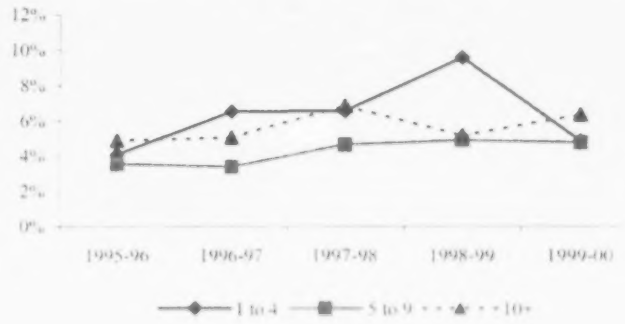
*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, Employee and Empyqr Tables.
Note: Excluded are volunteer and contracted out faculty not on the college payroll.

FULL-TME TEACHING FACULTY TURNOVER
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEARS 1995-96 TO 1999-00

Faculty Turnover. The rate of tenured and tenure track*, full-time teaching faculty leaving the community and technical college system due to retirements or resignations has remained stable at about 5.5 percent per year for the past five years. The total turnover rate peaked at 6 percent during the two-year period from 1997-99, the height of the recent economic boom, but returned to previous levels in 1999-2000.

Male faculty are more likely to leave than female faculty. Race/ethnicity is not a significant factor in faculty turnover.

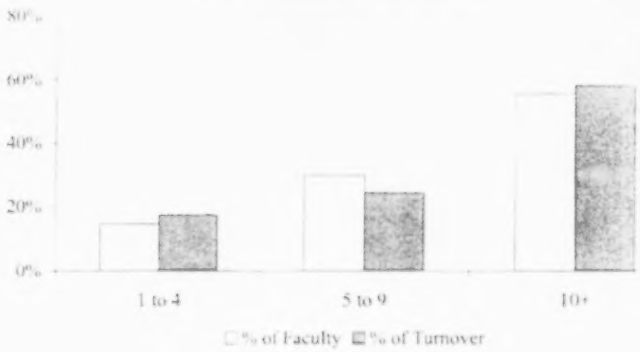
Turnover Rate by Years of Teaching Experience
Tenure/Tenure Track



Teaching Experience: Faculty with 10 or more years experience is the largest teaching experience group with 56 percent of the total. In the last three years 281 of the 4,617 faculty in this group left, a 6 percent turnover rate. With a median age of 60 most of this turnover can be attributed to retirement.

The turnover is highest during the first two years of employment where the tenure process has a significant impact. During the 1997-2000 time period the turnover rate for faculty with less than three years teaching experience was 9 percent.

Distribution of Faculty and Faculty Turnover
1997-00 Tenure/Tenure Track



Turnover Rate by Instructional Program and Years of Teaching
1997-00 Tenure/Tenure Track

	1 to 4	5 to 9	10+	All Age Groups
Transfer	5.8%	3.1%	5.4%	4.9%
Workforce Education	8.4%	6.1%	7.0%	6.9%
Pre-College	4.6%	1.5%	5.2%	4.1%

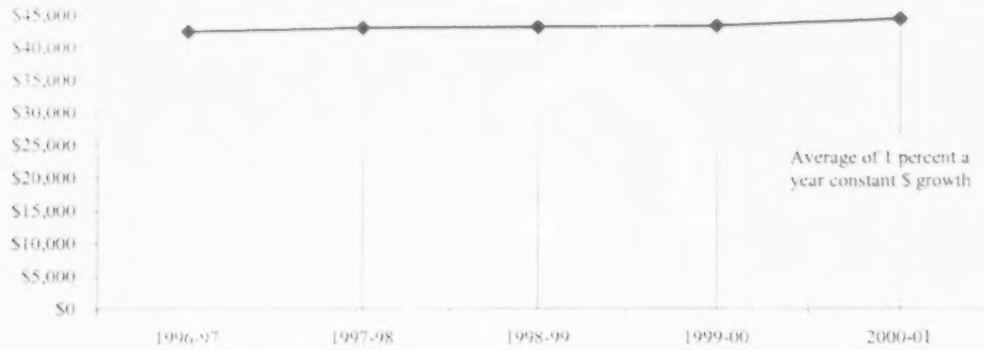
Instructional Program: The turnover rate is higher in workforce education programs, particularly for health sciences faculty with less than 5 years of teaching experience. The turnover rate for these health sciences faculty was 17 percent during the 1997-2000 time period.

*Excludes 16 percent of full time faculty who are on term appointments.
Source: SBCTC PMIS Data Warehouse, Employee table (Employee Type Priority, Instructional Program Priority, Experience Teaching in the System). Data is aggregated over three years due to small numbers for faculty by teaching experience in a single year. Faculty are counted as turnover if they do appear as faculty in the PMIS table in the following year.

FULL-TIME FACULTY SALARIES
ACADEMIC YEAR 1996-97 to 2000-01

The average salary for full-time faculty in Washington community and technical colleges was $44,162 for nine months teaching in 2000-01. The 2000-01 average salary was $1,014 more than the 1999-2000 year when adjusted for inflation. There has been a 4 percent increase in the real purchasing power of the average faculty salary over the past five years. Average faculty salaries have increased slowly, partly due to the retirement of faculty earning at the high end of the salary schedule being replaced by new hires earning at the lower end of the schedule.

Faculty Salary in Inflation Adjusted Dollars
(Year 2001 Constant FY00$)



AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Faculty Salaries					
Current $*	$39,655	$40,518	$41,259	$42,371	$44,162
Constant (FY00$)	$42,366	$42,922	$42,978	$43,148	$44,162
% Change	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.4%	2.4%

Note: Constant (FY00$) dollar amount based on 2000-01. See page 82 for index for inflation adjustment.
*Based on IPEDS data submitted in October of each year.

The community and technical colleges spent $297.8 million in 2000-01 on college faculty salaries and benefits. In 2000-01, total faculty salaries and benefit expenditures represented 48.4 percent of total system expenditures.

FACULTY EXPENDITURES ($ in millions)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Full- and Part-Time Faculty Salaries & Benefit Expenditures	$231.5	$249.2	$260.3	$271.8	$297.8
Constant (FY00$)	$247.3	$264.0	$271.1	$276.8	$297.8
% of Total Expenditures (001& 149)	46.4%	47.9%	48.6%	46.7%	48.4%

Source: SBCTC Statewide Financial Database, CR2012H.

FACULTY SALARIES AND BENEFITS
FOR FACULTY ON NINE MONTH ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS
FALL 1998-2000

	Average Salary Fall 98	Benefit Rate Fall 98	Average Salary Fall 99	Benefit Rate Fall 99	Average Salary Fall 00	Benefit Rate Fall 00
Bates **	$45,025	26.4%	$46,432	27.0%	$45,127	28.6%
Bellevue	43,304	26.5%	45,048	27.3%	45,898	28.1%
Bellingham	42,299	27.0%	45,064	27.0%	47,413	27.4%
Big Bend	39,557	27.3%	40,934	28.2%	42,561	29.0%
Cascadia *	0		0		44,238	26.8%
Centralia	41,391	26.7%	41,494	27.8%	43,808	28.5%
Clark	40,334	27.1%	40,179	28.4%	44,491	28.4%
Clover Park **	32,764	29.5%	34,176	30.7%	35,657	31.5%
Columbia Basin	40,094	26.7%	40,564	27.9%	42,993	28.5%
Edmonds	42,557	26.7%	44,089	27.3%	45,858	27.8%
Everett	38,696	27.8%	39,028	29.0%	42,206	29.3%
Grays Harbor	40,251	27.2%	41,760	28.1%	42,587	28.6%
Green River	43,646	26.0%	45,157	26.8%	46,506	27.3%
Highline	41,013	26.9%	43,507	27.4%	44,993	28.2%
Lake Washington	40,195	27.6%	42,749	27.4%	44,507	27.7%
Lower Columbia	41,765	27.1%	42,667	28.2%	44,720	29.0%
Olympic	40,251	27.0%	40,764	28.1%	44,609	28.1%
Peninsula	41,548	26.5%	40,351	27.8%	40,751	29.6%
Pierce District	38,524	28.7%	40,320	29.4%	41,491	30.6%
Renton	40,687	26.9%	42,572	27.3%	44,106	28.1%
Seattle Central	39,865	26.9%	41,981	27.7%	43,169	28.4%
Seattle North	41,383	26.8%	42,991	27.7%	44,744	28.6%
Seattle South	40,510	27.1%	42,191	27.9%	44,529	28.5%
Shoreline	44,216	26.0%	45,787	26.8%	47,322	27.3%
Skagit Valley	39,581	27.3%	38,985	28.6%	41,060	29.2%
South Puget Sound	38,044	27.6%	38,291	29.1%	39,660	29.8%
Spokane	42,997	28.5%	44,564	29.2%	45,721	30.2%
Spokane Falls	41,679	28.8%	43,125	29.5%	43,824	30.5%
Tacoma	44,105	25.6%	45,713	26.3%	46,438	27.4%
Walla Walla	41,020	26.9%	41,277	28.3%	44,068	29.0%
Wenatchee Valley	40,664	27.5%	41,922	28.2%	43,474	28.7%
Whatcom	37,327	28.4%	37,604	29.8%	38,601	30.7%
Yakima Valley	44,041	26.1%	43,743	26.8%	46,867	27.1%
SYSTEM TOTAL	$41,259	27.1%	$42,371	28.0%	$44,162	28.6%

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
** Majority of faculty on eleven/twelve month contracts, thus not included in average.
Source: IPEDS Salaries and Tenure of Full Time Instructional Faculty Report CR6341A, 12/12/2000. IPEDS Fringe Benefits of Full Time Instructional Faculty Report CR6341B, 12/12/2000
Notes: Includes full-time permanent teaching faculty only. Counselors & librarians not included.
Seattle District includes SVI (Seattle Vocational Institute)

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
STATE SUPPORTED
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty			Exempt	Exempt	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Professional/ Technical Headcount	Total Headcount
Bates	133	59	14	61	99	17	22	405
Bellevue	144	395	9	30	234	33	64	909
Bellingham	52	164	1	1	58	11	15	302
Big Bend	46	112	4	0	61	15	18	256
Cascadia*	19	79	0	0	13	16	22	149
Centralia	64	153	6	3	77	27	15	345
Clark	161	427	4	2	202	30	19	845
Clover Park	118	131	5	0	79	16	24	373
Columbia Basin	101	283	5	0	116	26	40	571
Edmonds	118	308	4	1	168	29	38	666
Everett	110	229	5	1	171	31	15	562
Grays Harbor	52	170	1	25	51	11	19	329
Green River	120	241	4	1	177	34	52	629
Highline	135	320	3	8	146	20	60	692
Lake Washington	56	206	4	1	130	8	4	409
Lower Columbia	80	113	1	1	90	7	7	299
Olympic	103	271	4	0	121	20	24	543
Peninsula	60	214	3	0	57	11	24	369
Pierce District	131	285	7	1	179	34	32	669
Renton	82	196	5	3	98	23	11	418
Seattle District Office	0	0	1	0	34	4	42	81
Seattle Central	143	321	5	11	193	27	29	729
Seattle North	107	261	4	6	145	20	30	573
Seattle South	84	302	0	9	120	22	30	567
Seattle Voc Institute	6	46	0	0	18	3	7	80
Shoreline	146	321	6	3	187	24	26	713
Skagit Valley	118	310	3	30	99	23	39	622
South Puget Sound	91	188	4	3	109	13	10	418
Spokane District Office	0	0	0	0	60	13	33	106
Spokane	203	316	11	6	165	13	15	729
Spokane Falls	163	409	9	6	196	20	46	849
Tacoma	105	305	6	12	132	26	55	641
Walla Walla	96	261	4	16	87	19	38	521
Wenatchee Valley	75	204	4	8	77	18	27	413
Whatcom	51	194	1	5	60	12	37	360
Yakima Valley	103	265	5	17	122	25	23	560
CIS	0	0	0	0	24	2	55	81
SBCTC	0	0	0	0	44	4	31	79
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,376	8,059	152	271	4,199	707	1,098	17,862
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,358	7,389	150	249	4,161	700	1,074	17,081

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Includes staff hired under the Worker Retraining program. Non-teaching faculty include counselors, librarians, and those hired on the faculty pay schedule for research or special projects.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
ALL FUNDS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Teaching Faculty		Non-Teaching Faculty			Exempt	Exempt	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Professional/ Technical Headcount	Total Headcount
Bates	138	84	19	86	130	17	32	506
Bellevue	153	815	9	92	307	37	108	1,521
Bellingham	52	164	1	1	59	11	16	304
Big Bend	46	129	7	3	76	21	29	311
Cascadia*	19	130	0	0	13	16	24	202
Centralia	71	176	7	56	106	32	23	471
Clark	165	446	4	4	325	34	22	1,000
Clover Park	118	170	7	0	92	18	25	430
Columbia Basin	106	306	7	9	131	30	55	644
Edmonds	136	430	4	2	282	34	73	961
Everett	110	296	5	4	191	33	19	658
Grays Harbor	58	186	1	29	57	11	21	363
Green River	121	343	4	2	199	35	81	785
Highline	135	409	3	29	187	21	74	858
Lake Washington	58	246	4	2	156	8	6	480
Lower Columbia	80	118	1	1	140	7	10	357
Olympic	103	312	4	0	140	22	25	606
Peninsula	68	249	3	1	70	16	44	451
Pierce District	174	511	29	5	218	38	38	1,013
Renton	85	233	9	8	143	23	29	530
Seattle District Office	0	0	1	0	34	4	45	84
Seattle Central	143	425	17	15	244	27	41	912
Seattle North	110	402	4	6	164	22	43	751
Seattle South	85	351	0	10	139	27	44	656
Seattle Voc Institute	6	54	0	0	20	3	8	91
Shoreline	146	418	7	11	222	33	31	868
Skagit Valley	119	327	5	52	164	25	64	756
South Puget Sound	94	249	4	11	118	14	15	505
Spokane District Office	0	0	0	1	60	14	33	108
Spokane	204	404	11	6	185	13	17	840
Spokane Falls	177	631	13	10	322	22	91	1,266
Tacoma	105	412	6	17	157	28	76	801
Walla Walla	107	323	4	22	95	20	45	616
Wenatchee Valley	75	255	4	17	81	18	33	483
Whatcom	52	212	1	6	73	12	47	403
Yakima Valley	103	279	6	34	140	27	31	620
CTC	0	0	0	0	40	3	78	121
SBCTC	0	0	0	0	43	4	37	84
SUM OF COLLEGES	3,522	10,495	211	552	5,323	780	1,533	22,416
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,504	9,511	208	503	5,277	773	1,494	21,270

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, EMPYRQ Table. Note: Includes staff hired under the Worker Retraining program. Non-teaching faculty include counselors, librarians, and those hired on the faculty pay schedule for research or special projects.

ANNUAL STAFF FTE BY CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEE
ALL FUNDS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Classified FTE	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professional FTE	Teaching Faculty FTEF*	Non-Teaching Faculty FTEF	Total
Bates	109	16	23	146	65	360
Bellevue	250	34	82	448	50	863
Bellingham	45	10	14	61	4	135
Big Bend	67	18	24	85	11	205
Cascadia**	8	11	18	50	0	87
Centralia	82	29	19	121	18	268
Clark	200	31	20	302	28	582
Clover Park	84	16	21	172	14	308
Columbia Basin	119	16	28	227	13	403
Edmonds	233	32	61	302	26	654
Everett	166	28	16	241	31	481
Grays Harbor	49	10	16	107	12	194
Green River	170	32	65	295	9	571
Highline	158	14	46	253	23	494
Lake Washington	114	8	2	142	7	273
Lower Columbia	112	7	7	114	9	249
Olympic	125	16	15	204	10	371
Peninsula	65	15	40	134	8	262
Pierce District	194	37	33	370	73	706
Renton	110	16	21	154	19	319
Seattle District Office	29	4	36	1	0	69
Seattle Central	203	27	34	269	40	573
Seattle North	142	21	36	213	23	435
Seattle South	119	24	34	201	10	388
Seattle Voc Institute	16	2	4	28	1	51
Shoreline	180	29	22	289	26	546
Skagit Valley	136	21	54	177	45	433
South Puget Sound	102	13	16	188	13	333
Spokane District Office	55	13	27	0	0	95
Spokane	165	11	14	320	28	538
Spokane Falls	299	20	74	367	37	797
Tacoma	136	27	54	230	32	479
Walla Walla	90	19	41	203	29	381
Wenatchee Valley	73	17	27	136	19	271
Whatcom	68	10	35	139	15	267
Yakima Valley	122	23	24	157	48	374
CIS	27	3	60	0	0	90
SBCTC	35	4	30	0	0	70
Total	4,457	682	1,193	6,844	799	13,975

*Excludes 16 FTEF Teaching Faculty already counted in Exempt FTE.
**Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, PMIS, Program Table (Employee Type and Teaching Indicator).

FACILITIES

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FACILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDING

The campuses and off-campus sites of the 34 community and technical colleges provide facilities for academic instruction, workforce training, basic skills and developmental education. These buildings also contain support activities such as student services, libraries/learning resource centers, faculty and administrative offices, physical plant shops and central stores.

Every two years the community and technical colleges contract with architects and engineers to survey the condition of 13.8 million square feet of state-owned facilities, both on-campus and at off-campus sites. The 1999 survey found that more than half the facilities on the existing community and technical college campuses (55 percent) are in adequate to superior condition, though they may need renovation to fit today's curriculum. Some 45 percent of the current facilities were found to have deficiencies that require major renovation or replacement. The table provides the summary of the 1999 facility condition assessment.

Facility Condition Survey
Fall 1999

Facility Condition	Gross Square Footage (millions)	Percent
Immediate Replacement	0.7	5%
Needs Major Renovation	1.8	13%
Needs Improvement	3.7	27%
Adequate	5.6	40%
Superior	2.0	15%

Part of the reason for the high rate of inadequate facilities is that 27 percent of the state-owned facilities were constructed prior to 1966, most at a low construction cost. Among these older facilities are portable buildings that have exceeded their useful lives and are no longer cost-effective to renovate. These portable buildings typically have obsolete, worn-out, inadequate HVAC systems; inadequate power supply; deteriorated roofs, walls and floors, and decaying interiors. These portable buildings cannot be returned to a satisfactory level of performance and simply need to be replaced. They continue to be used because colleges lack alternative classroom space.

Given the 13 percent of facilities in need of major renovation, infrastructure failures have become more commonplace. Unfunded repair needs total more than $82.5 million for immediate problems and the backlog continues to grow. Because of age and expanded hours of use, costly and disruptive facilities emergencies happen more often. Several colleges have had major electrical power distribution and HVAC failures in the past two years leading to lost class time and extensive emergency overtime work. Older facilities are more subject to seismic damage. They also perform poorly with regard to energy use because of the lack of insulation, use of single pane windows, and inefficient heating and cooling equipment.

Other facilities need improvements to house modern instructional equipment and new technology. There is a serious problem with the quality of science facilities. Much of this space was built in the 1960s and is insufficient for today's technology and teaching requirements. All but the newest and most recently remodeled facilities lack the infrastructure to support use of computers and the Internet common to most course delivery. In addition to facility problems, site improvements need to be made to expand parking, renew paving (walks, roadways), improve or replace infrastructure, and provide better exterior lighting to increase campus safety.

Prioritizing Needs: After each college develops a facilities request using State Board guidelines, the State Board prioritizes the projects for the system. SBCTC provides the prioritized list to the governor and the Legislature. The success of this internal prioritizing depends upon careful planning by the colleges and adequate capital funding from the Legislature. At present funding levels, although greatly improved over prior biennia, unfunded needs will continue to grow.

APPROPRIATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDS
(EXCLUDING REAPPROPRIATIONS)

	1997-99	1999-2001	2001-2003
Bates	$9,224,416	$1,330,192	$1,035,279
Bellevue	12,595,995	17,024,525	6,977,857
Bellingham	1,965,448	3,904,811	12,862,346
Big Bend	650,297	1,685,308	8,535,034
Cascadia	45,595,600	49,945,060	2,500,000
Centralia	1,134,200	15,199,937	1,358,618
Clark	1,231,700	5,193,576	4,461,619
Clover Park	12,927,818	8,233,059	24,743,360
Columbia Basin	1,005,407	6,196,515	7,443,098
Edmonds	1,880,800	7,869,202	1,612,809
Everett	15,737,851	927,716	680,147
Grays Harbor	911,400	933,575	6,547,411
Green River	2,347,602	5,281,174	6,092,091
Highline	2,744,617	10,583,624	6,304,075
Lake Washington	1,758,600	2,468,396	23,322,250
Lower Columbia	1,426,200	1,843,049	4,778,718
Olympic	922,135	15,873,851	8,471,256
Peninsula	1,132,266	1,090,935	5,905,114
Pierce - Steilacoom	971,218	6,452,411	2,922,110
Pierce - Puyallup	0	217,200	2,307,070
Renton	1,482,100	1,927,416	11,090,574
Seattle Central	5,413,705	3,507,508	14,321,708
Seattle North	17,655,921	824,713	2,680,857
Seattle South	9,851,836	1,057,731	8,244,557
Shoreline	2,368,594	8,670,991	7,411,052
Skagit Valley	1,592,000	2,025,269	13,800,990
South Puget Sound	673,000	6,938,792	10,053,041
Spokane	2,371,557	12,365,787	2,307,729
Spokane Falls	1,236,900	2,399,184	9,149,855
Tacoma	510,000	3,395,025	6,358,610
Walla Walla	1,172,142	2,286,713	2,081,544
Wenatchee Valley	514,000	3,020,062	2,445,243
Whatcom	804,200	334,885	1,721,960
Yakima Valley	3,141,000	7,946,089	19,703,800
SUBTOTAL	164,950,525	218,954,281	250,231,782
Other categories:			
Small Repairs & Improvements	11,000,000	11,700,000	11,500,000
Center for Information Services	166,000	0	0
Art Commission Funds	610,934	549,452	664,424
*Underground Tank Project	790,490	35,090	0
*Asbestos Removal	1,541,097	369,946	500,000
*ADA Projects	622,393	937,371	0
Y2K Projects	N/A	143,000	0
Seattle Reservoir Park Project	N/A	250,000	0
Digital Transmission Study	N/A	350,000	0
Chinese Garden	N/A	N/A	200,000
SBCTC - Unallotted Reserves	255,544	967	0
SYSTEM TOTAL	$179,936,983 *	$233,290,107 **	$263,096,206

* 1997-99 total includes $171,268,003 in 1997 Capital Appropriations; $5,200,000 in 1998 Supplemental Operating Budget; $1,212,000 in 1998 Supplemental Capital Budget; and $2,256,980 in ADA, UST, & Asbestos Allocations from OFM.

** 1999-01 total includes $1,315,000 for Highline C.C. for the Bldg. 30 Addition Project from the 2001 Supplemental Capital Budget.

Source: SBCTC Financial Division

OWNED GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE BY DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Prior to 1966		1966-1975		After 1975	
	Square Feet	% of Total	Square Feet	% of Total	Square Feet	% of Total
Bates	221,892	40%	46,000	8%	281,480	51%
Bellevue	11,639	2%	301,555	60%	192,900	38%
Bellingham	45,955	24%	31,017	16%	112,246	59%
Big Bend	336,612	84%	0	0%	65,818	16%
Cascadia	0	0%	0	0%	240,500	100%
Centralia	119,464	48%	38,291	16%	88,603	36%
Clark	251,187	45%	86,758	15%	224,466	40%
Clover Park	174,414	38%	40,332	9%	245,884	53%
Columbia Basin	158,384	36%	73,519	17%	205,447	47%
Edmonds	7,978	2%	163,036	39%	249,707	59%
Everett	147,695	34%	85,527	20%	204,499	47%
Grays Harbor	120,207	55%	71,921	33%	25,196	12%
Green River	39,421	9%	278,328	63%	125,233	28%
Highline	156,865	34%	185,386	41%	115,315	25%
Lake Washington	0	0%	0	0%	352,534	100%
Lower Columbia	142,413	40%	53,391	15%	164,473	46%
Olympic	143,766	39%	132,500	36%	90,149	25%
Peninsula	44,517	23%	90,835	48%	54,263	29%
Pierce - Steilacoom	3,264	1%	286,901	84%	50,300	15%
Pierce - Puyallup	0	0%	0	0%	100,388	100%
Renton	3,120	1%	107,657	28%	273,860	71%
Seattle Central	200,291	21%	466,783	49%	289,520	30%
Seattle North	0	0%	694,072	88%	97,227	12%
Seattle South	42,172	8%	201,436	38%	280,094	53%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0%	114,000	100%	0	0%
Shoreline	190,434	44%	172,360	40%	65,356	15%
Skagit Valley	212,962	50%	49,742	12%	162,444	38%
South Puget Sound	29,262	11%	14,964	6%	226,555	84%
Spokane	303,169	32%	267,872	29%	368,798	39%
Spokane Falls	281,949	49%	85,733	15%	203,469	36%
Tacoma	81,510	24%	182,435	55%	69,116	21%
Walla Walla	18,696	4%	175,320	40%	247,091	56%
Wenatchee Valley	142,212	57%	66,821	27%	41,057	16%
Whatcom	0	0%	0	0%	199,831	100%
Yakima Valley	253,391	63%	117,926	29%	30,555	8%
CIS	0	0%	0	0%	44,000	100%
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,884,841	27%	4,682,418	33%	5,788,374	40%

Source: SBCTC Finance Division.

FACILITIES INVENTORY SUMMARY
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Gross Square Feet				Assignable Square Feet	
	On Campus		Off Campus		On	Off
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased	Campus	Campus
Bates	545,372	0	4,000	46,000	398,080	2,992
Bellevue***	506,094	0	44,000	97,465	385,535	24,215
Bellingham	187,315	0	1,903	4,102	159,088	4,809
Big Bend	402,430	0	0	0	235,052	0
Cascadia	240,500	0	0	0	68,188	0
Centralia	240,858	0	5,500	0	188,111	4,992
Clark	562,411	0	0	23,996	402,046	20,580
Clover Park	452,602	0	8,028	8,427	375,593	15,227
Columbia Basin	419,060	0	18,290	9,824	309,269	21,030
Edmonds	420,721	59,297	0	55,600	325,761	37,033
Everett	377,521	0	60,200	21,540	277,809	66,092
Grays Harbor	198,234	0	19,090	0	167,206	5,590
Green River	442,982	924	0	33,330	322,471	27,978
Highline	455,501	20,000	2,065	37,632	350,444	2,065
Lake Washington	335,494	0	17,040	0	244,994	13,757
Lower Columbia	350,999	0	9,278	7,000	254,930	0
Olympic	349,489	4,156	16,926	3,300	260,941	7,994
Peninsula	181,615	0	8,000	4,257	125,234	6,513
Pierce - Steilacoom	340,465	0	0	1,800	220,323	0
Pierce - Puyallup	100,388	0	0	10,000	75,903	0
Renton	381,036	0	3,601	0	317,219	0
Seattle Central *	893,481	0	63,113	0	485,300	49,731
Seattle North	791,299	0	0	35,706	432,549	23,209
Seattle South	439,472	0	84,230	7,375	364,611	72,723
Seattle Voc Institute	114,000	0	0	0	73,617	0
Shoreline	428,150	28,150	0	7,168	368,068	6,739
Skagit Valley	316,160	0	108,988	0	234,330	44,794
South Puget Sound	270,781	0	0	12,512	195,683	7,976
Spokane **	845,122	0	94,717	92,409	627,496	139,436
Spokane Falls	541,173	0	29,978	129,643	398,430	102,235
Tacoma	320,061	4,438	13,000	21,923	248,234	19,717
Walla Walla	395,931	36,567	45,176	8,750	276,145	33,891
Wenatchee Valley	228,511	6,007	21,579	27,330	168,232	38,528
Whatcom	199,831	0	0	8,781	145,671	8,781
Yakima Valley	374,487	0	27,385	6,751	257,978	26,974
SBCTC	0	0	0	18,516	0	13,702
SYSTEM TOTAL	13,649,546	159,539	706,087	741,137	9,740,541	849,303

Source: SBCTC Facilities Report: MM5105.

* Seattle District Office included in Seattle Central Community College total.

** Spokane District Office included in Spokane Community College total.

*** The Center for Information Services building (44,000 square feet) is included in the Off-Campus Owned totals for Bellevue Community College.

FACILITIES INVENTORY SUMMARY

Community and technical college facilities serve the diverse needs of the system's educational programs. Most buildings are state owned, but there are a number of leases required to provide educational programs, mostly in off-campus and satellite locations around the state.

The following buildings came online in fiscal year 2001:

- 53,625 square feet at Clover Park (aviation trades)
- 22,000 square feet at Edmonds (music building)
- 29,621 square feet at South Puget Sound Community College (student center)
- 38,455 square feet at Columbia Basin (student center)

Projects under construction and scheduled to be completed prior to the end of December 2001:

- 22,500 square feet at Highline (Building 30 computer lab addition)
- 39,814 square feet at Spokane (Allied Health Building)
- 16,650 square feet at South Puget Sound (technical education addition)
- 26,000 square feet at Edmonds (CWU/Edmonds Higher Education Center)
- 72,500 square feet at Bellevue (replace Robinswood School)
- 66,594 square feet at Centralia (instructional building replacement)

Projects scheduled to commence work and be completed by the end of the 2001-03 biennium:

- 38,405 square feet at Olympic (Poulsbo Satellite Campus)
- 85,512 square feet at Clover Park (Transportation Trades
- 33,202 square feet at Bellingham (Vocational Instruction)
- 60,726 square feet at Lake Washington (IRC/Vocational)
- 46,740 square feet at Renton (IRC/Computer Labs)
- 37,350 square feet at Skagit Valley (Whidbey classrooms)

In addition, there are a number of smaller renovations, alterations, and additions that occur each biennium and are reflected in changes in the gross and assignable square feet, which are detailed in the 1999-2001 Capital Budget Request.

GROSS AND ASSIGNABLE* SQUARE FEET OF BUILDING SPACE BY TYPE AND LOCATION COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01	
Type/ Location	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.	Gross Square Ft.	Assign. Square Ft.
ON CAMPUS						
Owned	12,953,633	9,158,817	13,056,615	9,274,183	13,649,546	9,627,800
Leased	143,699	97,673	127,335	107,080	159,539	112,741
Total	13,097,332	9,256,490	13,183,950	9,381,263	13,809,085	9,740,541
OFF CAMPUS						
Owned	748,997	536,799	777,192	546,960	706,087	448,345
Leased	563,467	386,103	627,163	400,740	741,137	400,958
Total	1,312,464	922,902	1,404,355	947,700	1,447,224	849,303
ALL SPACE						
Owned	13,702,630	9,695,616	13,833,807	9,821,143	14,355,633	10,076,145
Leased	707,166	483,776	754,498	507,820	900,676	513,699
Total	14,409,796	10,179,392	14,588,305	10,328,963	15,256,309	10,589,844

Source: SBCTC Facilities & Equipment Report MM5105. Note: This information encompasses facilities under the 24-hour control of the college.

* Assignable areas: Sum of all areas on all floors of a building assigned to, or available for assignment to, an occupant (except areas defined as custodial, circulation, mechanical and structural).

CAMPUS SIZE IN ACRES
ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	On Campus Acres		Off Campus Acres		Total On and Off Campus Acres	
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased
Bates	7	0	40	0	47	0
Bellevue***	96	0	3	0	99	0
Bellingham	31	0	0	0	31	0
Big Bend	154	0	0	0	154	0
Cascadia ****	127	0	0	0	127	0
Centralia	28	0	2	0	30	0
Clark	84	0	0	0	84	0
Clover Park	240	0	8	0	248	0
Columbia Basin	148	0	2	0	151	0
Edmonds	96	0	0	7	96	7
Everett	38	0	5	5	43	5
Grays Harbor	85	0	3	44	88	44
Green River*	89	196	5	86	94	282
Highline*	0	80	0	1	0	81
Lake Washington	55	0	2	0	57	0
Lower Columbia	35	0	0	0	35	0
Olympic	32	0	24	0	56	0
Peninsula	75	0	0	0	75	0
Pierce - Steilacoom **	0	141	0	0	0	141
Pierce - Puyallup	85	0	0	0	85	0
Renton	30	0	0	0	30	0
Seattle Central *****	13	0	8	0	21	0
Seattle North	63	0	0	0	63	0
Seattle South	87	0	9	0	96	0
Shoreline	83	0	0	0	83	0
Skagit Valley	90	0	14	0	104	0
South Puget Sound	102	0	0	0	102	0
Spokane	104	0	13	2	117	2
Spokane Falls	123	0	3	3	126	3
Tacoma	144	0	10	0	154	0
Walla Walla	96	4	9	3	105	6
Wenatchee Valley	42	5	4	9	46	14
Whatcom	64	0	0	3	64	3
Yakima Valley	33	0	11	0	44	0
SYSTEM TOTAL	2,576	425	177	162	2,753	587

Source: SBCTC Financial Division (leased acres include capital leases).
* 80 leased acres at Highline and 187 leased acres at Green River are trust lands managed by DNR
** Leased acres at Pierce - Ft. Steilacoom are trust lands managed by DNR for DSHS
*** Bellevue's numbers include 3.0 acres owned off-campus for the Center for Information Services Bldg.
**** Land is actually jointly owned by Cascadia Community College and the U of W - Bothell
***** Seattle Central's off-campus owned number includes 2.0 acres for the Seattle Vocational Institute.

EXPENDITURES

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INTRODUCTION TO EXPENDITURES

The community and technical college system spent more than three quarters of a billion dollars ($812,980,893) in 2000-01 as accounted for in the common financial management system. In addition, some $46.1 million was awarded to the community and technical college system from state and federal funds for Adult Basic Education, workforce education and WorkFirst; this is not included in the $813 million but is described on pages 90-96.

About 58 percent of community and technical college operating expenditures for 2000-01 was from the state general fund appropriation to SBCTC. Student operating fees (tuition) contributed 17 percent. The remainder was derived from grants and contracts (16 percent) and local dedicated funds (9 percent). Grants and contracts include federal, state and private sources. Local funds include revenue from investments, student fees for self-support courses, miscellaneous fees, and instructional enterprises. Tables on pages 81-87 describe expenditures of the funds derived from these sources.

Expenditures by Source of Funds
Fiscal Year 2000-01

APPROPRIATION PROCESS: The community and technical colleges develop a single biennial operating budget request based on current-level spending, plus specific enhancements above the current level. Local college staff, SBCTC staff, local trustees and SBCTC board members participate in the process of developing the budget request. That process begins about one year prior to the request year. The request is submitted to the Governor, who recommends a system budget to the Legislature. The Legislature makes a biennial appropriation to the college system.

The language in the appropriations bill and published budget notes indicate the funding levels of each specific program and the policy directions given to the community and technical colleges by the Legislature.

The Legislature appropriates funds to the community and technical college system as a whole. The SBCTC then allocates those funds to individual college districts. The State Board allocates operating funds annually. The amount allocated to the system is the total available for each year as indicated by legislative budget notes and detail.

LIMITS ON EXPENDITURES: Local districts have the authority to determine how to spend their allocations except as limited by the State Board or legislative action.

COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EXPENDITURES

EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

Expenditure categories are accounted for by the source of funds: legislative appropriations from the state general fund, student operating fees, grants, and local revenue sources such as fees for courses funded exclusively from student fees (student-funded courses). There is no local tax support for Washington community and technical colleges. Expenditures exclude auxiliary enterprise funds such as those used to run the campus bookstore or cafeteria. Expenditures of the federal Carl D. Perkins Act, the federal Adult Education and Family Literacy Act and WorkFirst funds ($45.3 million) are reimbursed by the State Board office and net to zero in these expenditure reports.

The expenditures are reported by fund and program, and object (types of things purchased such as salaries, benefits, equipment and travel). The five funds included are:

State General Fund (001): Legislative appropriation. (Excluding allocation to SBCTC)

Operating Fees (149): College operating fees and interest income earned on those fees. (Not appropriated)

Worker Retraining Fund (758): State Employment and Training Trust Fund dollars appropriated to increase the capacity of community and technical colleges to meet the training needs of unemployed and dislocated workers. These activities are now funded from the general fund. (Separately appropriated through 1997-98)

Local Dedicated Fund (148): Consists primarily of fees for courses not funded by the state; lab, course, and other fees established for specific purposes; and income generated from instructional enterprises, such as food service and auto repair courses. (Not appropriated)

Grants and Contracts (145): Funds received from governmental or private sources dedicated for specific restricted purposes. Also included are revenues from contract courses. As noted above, the major federal grants and the WorkFirst funds that flow through the State Board net zero in the college accounting records and thus are not reported here. (Not appropriated)

CONSTANT (FY00$) DOLLAR CALCULATIONS

Historical fiscal data is presented both in current and constant (FY01$) dollars. Current dollars provide a measure of increases or decreases in funding without inflation adjustments. Constant (FY01$) dollars were calculated using the "implicit price deflator" adjusted to fiscal years. The following index numbers were used:

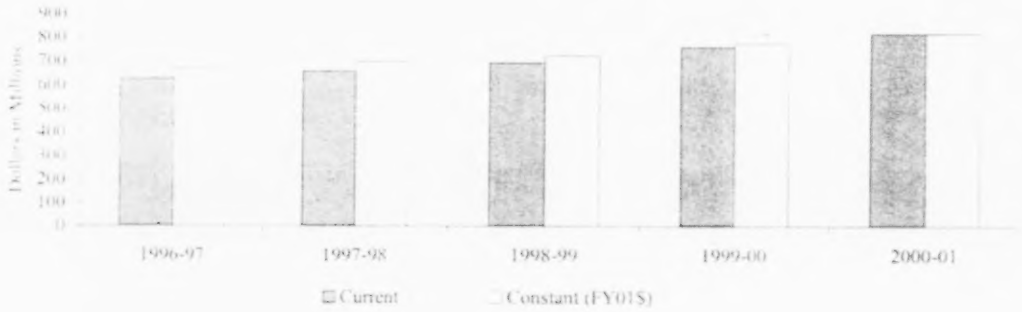
Fiscal Year	Index
1996-97	.936
1997-98	.944
1998-99	.960
1999-00	.982
2000-01	1.000

Source: U.S. Economic Forecast Summary - OFC Forecast 1998-2001.

EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

The community and technical college system spent nearly $813 million on college operations in fiscal year 2001. Adjusted for inflation, state and operating fee expenditures increased by 15 percent from fiscal year 1997 to fiscal year 2001. Dedicated local funds, and grants and contract expenditures increased 46 percent during the same period, such that those funds now account for 24 percent of the total expenditures. State general funds include allocations for Worker Retraining.

Total Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1997 to 2001



Fiscal Years 1997 to 2001

Type of Funds	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
State General (001)					
Current $	$356,796,464	$375,217,897	$413,016,391	$448,010,866	$479,850,439
Constant (FY01$)	381,192,804	397,476,586	430,225,407	456,222,877	479,850,439
% Total	57.0%	57.1%	59.7%	59.1%	59.0%
Operating Fees (149)					
Current $	110,465,546	118,934,198	121,640,982	133,953,155	134,944,916
Constant (FY01$)	118,018,746	125,989,617	126,709,356	136,408,508	134,944,916
% Total	17.7%	18.1%	17.6%	17.7%	16.6%
Total State & Local					
Current $	498,705,717	520,669,045	535,677,848	581,964,021	614,795,355
Constant (FY01$)	532,805,253	551,556,192	557,997,758	592,631,386	614,795,355
% Total	79.7%	79.2%	77.5%	76.8%	75.6%
Dedicated Local (148)					
Current $	40,016,155	43,061,325	49,097,745	61,430,018	71,913,282
Constant (FY01$)	42,752,302	45,615,810	51,143,484	62,556,026	71,913,282
% Total	6.4%	6.6%	7.1%	8.1%	8.8%
Grants & Contracts (145)					
Current $	86,857,631	93,653,269	106,609,687	114,179,540	126,272,256
Constant (FY01$)	92,796,615	99,208,971	111,051,757	116,272,443	126,272,256
% Total	13.9%	14.2%	15.4%	15.1%	15.5%
TOTAL					
Current $	625,579,504	657,383,639	691,385,280	757,573,578	812,980,893
% Change	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	9.6%	7.3%
Constant (FY01$)	$668,354,171	$696,380,974	$720,193,000	$771,459,855	$812,980,893
% Change	3.1%	4.2%	3.4%	7.1%	5.4%

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, DataExpress Procedures AYRSOURCE and AYRSRC145
Note: Reported data excludes encumbrances. The base year for the constant (FY01$) dollars is 2000-01.

EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDS BY DISTRICT
GENERAL AND DEDICATED FUNDS

Expenditure patterns by college vary as a result of: college size, faculty mix in terms of part-time/full-time status, program mix and the equipment and consumable costs related to instruction.

Fiscal Year 2000-01

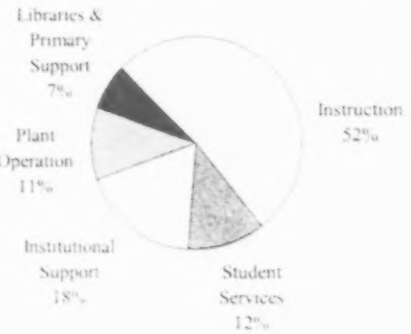
	General Funds			Dedicated Funds		
	State 001	Operating Fees 149	Total 001 & 149	Local 148	Grants & Contracts 145	Grand Total
Bates	$17,843,809	$3,296,425	$21,140,233	$3,597,739	$5,674,189	$30,412,161
Bellevue	21,290,971	8,397,775	29,688,746	14,880,189	6,627,933	51,196,869
Bellingham	6,991,948	1,935,337	8,927,286	940,688	293,880	10,161,853
Big Bend	7,794,051	1,533,185	9,327,236	628,791	1,477,744	11,433,772
Cascadia *	5,955,462	982,365	6,937,826	291,807	312,343	7,541,976
Centralia	8,679,502	2,029,724	10,709,226	591,255	1,564,390	12,864,871
Clark	20,528,827	6,500,000	27,028,827	2,282,689	3,207,399	32,518,915
Clover Park	16,384,297	1,275,551	17,659,848	2,348,092	1,042,745	21,050,685
Columbia Basin	15,454,888	4,494,043	19,948,931	511,702	3,916,651	24,377,283
Edmonds	17,185,090	4,511,583	21,696,672	3,867,624	11,036,032	36,600,328
Everett	15,194,035	5,328,627	20,522,662	1,964,550	3,901,407	26,388,619
Grays Harbor	8,319,881	2,024,886	10,344,767	314,897	-6,189	10,653,475
Green River	19,760,620	4,851,122	24,611,741	3,871,111	7,926,440	36,409,292
Highline	18,920,446	5,356,620	24,277,066	3,887,903	3,208,219	31,373,188
Lake Washington	10,726,422	2,779,110	13,505,532	1,738,879	1,711,847	16,956,258
Lower Columbia	9,701,574	2,759,372	12,460,946	1,327,785	3,904,102	17,692,833
Olympic	14,464,512	6,211,783	20,676,295	695,787	2,488,311	23,860,393
Peninsula	8,499,031	1,636,746	10,135,777	324,735	1,878,827	12,339,340
Pierce District	17,571,110	5,953,742	23,524,852	1,910,335	6,964,205	32,399,392
Renton	13,582,013	2,844,567	16,426,580	372,788	2,240,022	19,039,390
Seattle District	54,382,072	13,515,601	67,897,673	8,366,969	18,755,973	95,020,615
Shoreline	18,982,447	6,851,715	25,834,163	3,791,379	3,901,935	33,527,477
Skagit Valley	13,152,127	4,914,098	18,066,225	504,414	6,578,754	25,149,393
South Puget Sound	11,914,816	3,760,614	15,675,430	410,611	4,046,608	20,132,650
Spokane District	46,948,226	13,133,758	60,081,984	4,065,018	13,242,667	77,389,669
Tacoma	15,539,454	5,276,082	20,815,536	1,911,267	4,555,914	27,282,717
Walla Walla	12,440,762	3,630,387	16,071,149	2,392,152	1,433,492	19,896,793
Wenatchee Valley	9,515,694	2,642,255	12,157,949	1,632,233	1,153,436	14,943,618
Whatcom	8,171,585	2,807,715	10,979,300	1,843,962	1,170,327	13,993,589
Yakima Valley	13,954,767	3,710,131	17,664,898	645,930	2,062,653	20,373,481
SYSTEM TOTAL	$479,850,439	$134,944,916	$614,795,355	$71,913,282	$126,272,256	$812,980,894

*Cascadia College began enrolling state supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedures AYRSOURCE and AYRSRC145
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data excludes encumbrances. Funds 001, 148, and 149 include programs less than 100. Fund 145 includes programs less than 100 and programs 100 through 190.

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM
STATE GENERAL FUNDS AND OPERATING FEES
FUNDS 001 AND 149

Constant (FY01$) dollar expenditures increased by 3.7 percent from fiscal year 1999-2000 and increased 15.4 percent from fiscal year 1996-97.

Expenditures by Program
Fiscal Year 00-01



Fiscal Years 1996-97 to 2000-01

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
010 INSTRUCTION					
Current $	$263,971,830	$277,839,305	$284,780,398	$308,188,955	$317,634,794
Constant (FY01$)	282,021,185	294,321,298	296,646,248	313,838,040	317,634,794
% Total	52.9%	53.3%	53.2%	53.0%	51.7%
040 PRIMARY SUPPORT SERVICES					
Current $	15,956,078	17,166,547	18,293,533	18,986,528	20,818,215
Constant (FY01$)	17,047,092	18,184,901	19,055,764	19,334,550	20,818,215
% Total	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
050 LIBRARIES					
Current $	18,140,885	18,921,173	19,216,893	20,003,321	21,536,336
Constant (FY01$)	19,381,287	20,043,615	20,017,597	20,369,981	21,536,336
% Total	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%
060 STUDENT SERVICES					
Current $	61,004,542	62,865,102	65,632,657	68,064,986	73,300,524
Constant (FY01$)	65,175,793	66,594,388	68,367,351	69,312,613	73,300,524
% Total	12.2%	12.1%	12.3%	11.7%	11.9%
080 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT					
Current $	82,958,594	86,219,461	88,958,048	102,951,872	112,402,348
Constant (FY01$)	88,630,976	91,334,175	92,664,633	104,838,974	112,402,348
% Total	16.6%	16.5%	16.6%	17.7%	18.3%
090 PLANT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE					
Current $	56,673,788	58,007,457	58,796,319	63,768,358	69,103,139
Constant (FY01$)	60,548,919	61,448,577	61,246,166	64,937,228	69,103,139
% Total	11.4%	11.1%	11.0%	11.0%	11.2%
TOTAL CURRENT $	498,705,717	521,019,045	535,677,848	581,964,020	614,795,356
TOTAL CONSTANT (FY01$)	$532,805,253	$551,926,954	$557,997,758	$592,631,385	$614,795,356
CONSTANT (FY01$) CHANGE	3.7%	3.6%	1.1%	6.2%	3.7%

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYRPROG.
Note: Reported data excludes encumbrances. Fiscal years 1995 to 2001 included Fund 758, Worker Retraining.

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM BY DISTRICT
STATE GENERAL FUNDS AND OPERATING FEES
FUNDS 001 AND 149
FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

	010 Instruction		040 Primary Support Service		050 Libraries	
	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total
Bates	$10,932,129	51.7%	$1,559,097	7.4%	$335,381	1.6%
Bellevue	15,010,312	50.6%	426,192	1.4%	1,100,444	3.7%
Bellingham	4,429,063	49.6%	418,226	4.7%	309,515	3.5%
Big Bend	4,483,765	48.1%	251,935	2.7%	353,054	3.8%
Cascadia *	2,051,678	29.6%	604,813	8.7%	489,333	7.1%
Centralia	5,686,302	53.1%	342,172	3.2%	372,359	3.5%
Clark	14,987,947	55.5%	1,492,318	5.5%	911,245	3.4%
Clover Park	9,024,332	51.1%	695,476	3.9%	248,462	1.4%
Columbia Basin	10,786,003	54.1%	180,142	0.9%	620,097	3.1%
Edmonds	11,053,287	50.9%	472,015	2.2%	763,137	3.5%
Everett	11,136,931	54.3%	532,206	2.6%	828,008	4.0%
Grays Harbor	4,596,634	44.4%	463,593	4.5%	326,479	3.2%
Green River	10,644,243	43.2%	1,694,148	6.9%	752,860	3.1%
Highline	12,496,845	51.5%	450,468	1.9%	1,138,683	4.7%
Lake Washington	6,776,039	50.2%	1,045,712	7.7%	257,538	1.9%
Lower Columbia	6,045,031	48.5%	605,016	4.9%	305,986	2.5%
Olympic	11,664,247	56.4%	438,318	2.1%	854,543	4.1%
Peninsula	5,302,959	52.3%	447,369	4.4%	452,047	4.5%
Pierce District	11,723,989	49.8%	871,581	3.7%	1,222,405	5.2%
Renton	8,442,670	51.4%	1,079,548	6.6%	169,079	1.0%
Seattle District	34,845,873	51.3%	693,666	1.0%	2,321,187	3.4%
Shoreline	15,782,859	61.1%	592,022	2.3%	981,455	3.8%
Skagit Valley	9,851,835	54.5%	394,752	2.2%	710,608	3.9%
South Puget Sound	8,146,112	52.0%	529,389	3.4%	477,301	3.0%
Spokane District	34,202,084	56.9%	753,065	1.3%	2,096,797	3.5%
Tacoma	9,626,782	46.2%	1,379,738	6.6%	829,286	4.0%
Walla Walla	7,574,655	47.1%	789,012	4.9%	901,506	5.6%
Wenatchee Valley	5,935,573	48.8%	640,338	5.3%	425,276	3.5%
Whatcom	5,008,412	45.6%	464,122	4.2%	421,199	3.8%
Yakima Valley	9,386,102	53.1%	511,769	2.9%	561,067	3.2%
SYSTEM TOTAL	$317,634,794	51.7%	$20,818,215	3.4%	$21,536,336	3.5%

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYRPROG
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Data excludes encumbrances. Fiscal years 1995 to 2001 included Fund 758, Worker Retraining

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM BY DISTRICT
STATE GENERAL FUNDS AND OPERATING FEES
FUNDS 001 AND 149
FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

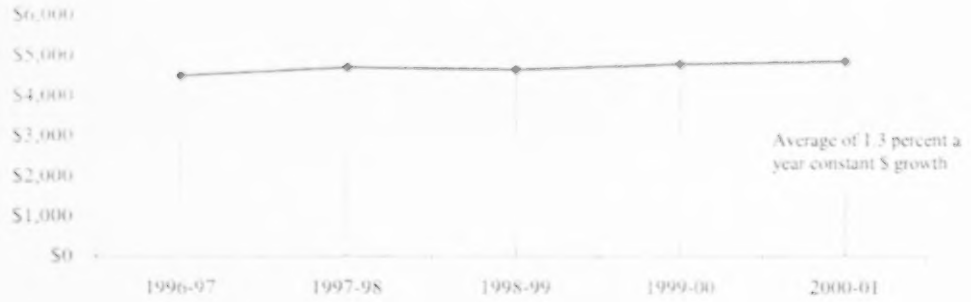
	060 Student Services		080 Institutional Support		090 Plant Operation and Maintenance		
	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Expenditure	% of Total	Total
Bates	$1,826,417	8.6%	$4,181,262	19.8%	$2,305,949	10.9%	$21,140,233
Bellevue	4,065,074	13.7%	5,843,516	19.7%	3,243,208	10.9%	29,688,746
Bellingham	1,064,135	11.9%	1,889,969	21.2%	816,378	9.1%	8,927,286
Big Bend	1,050,552	11.3%	1,806,855	19.4%	1,381,075	14.8%	9,327,236
Cascadia *	569,621	8.2%	2,262,044	32.6%	960,338	13.8%	6,937,826
Centralia	1,286,325	12.0%	1,966,616	18.4%	1,055,451	9.9%	10,709,226
Clark	3,149,587	11.7%	3,669,687	13.6%	2,818,043	10.4%	27,028,827
Clover Park	1,330,163	7.5%	4,112,433	23.3%	2,248,984	12.7%	17,659,848
Columbia Basin	2,398,414	12.0%	3,561,628	17.9%	2,402,646	12.0%	19,948,931
Edmonds	2,399,387	11.1%	4,008,171	18.5%	3,000,576	13.8%	21,696,672
Everett	2,591,920	12.6%	3,360,759	16.4%	2,072,838	10.1%	20,522,662
Grays Harbor	1,529,110	14.8%	2,383,280	23.0%	1,045,670	10.1%	10,344,767
Green River	2,969,952	12.1%	6,027,146	24.5%	2,523,392	10.3%	24,611,741
Highline	2,961,924	12.2%	4,114,275	16.9%	3,114,871	12.8%	24,277,066
Lake Washington	1,422,265	10.5%	2,758,130	20.4%	1,245,849	9.2%	13,505,532
Lower Columbia	1,495,103	12.0%	2,626,760	21.1%	1,383,050	11.1%	12,460,946
Olympic	2,529,081	12.2%	3,204,748	15.5%	1,985,357	9.6%	20,676,295
Peninsula	1,344,318	13.3%	1,564,050	15.4%	1,025,034	10.1%	10,135,777
Pierce District	3,133,051	13.3%	4,356,639	18.5%	2,217,187	9.4%	23,524,852
Renton	1,361,447	8.3%	3,355,582	20.4%	2,018,253	12.3%	16,426,580
Seattle District	8,380,718	12.3%	12,832,291	18.9%	8,823,937	13.0%	67,897,672
Shoreline	2,531,933	9.8%	4,176,406	16.2%	1,769,488	6.8%	25,834,163
Skagit Valley	2,451,643	13.6%	2,580,122	14.3%	2,077,265	11.5%	18,066,225
South Puget Sound	1,755,853	11.2%	2,821,501	18.0%	1,945,274	12.4%	15,675,430
Spokane District	7,731,260	12.9%	8,280,298	13.8%	7,018,481	11.7%	60,081,985
Tacoma	2,625,588	12.6%	4,247,263	20.4%	2,106,879	10.1%	20,815,536
Walla Walla	2,061,530	12.8%	2,817,447	17.5%	1,927,000	12.0%	16,071,149
Wenatchee Valley	1,439,683	11.8%	2,405,862	19.8%	1,311,216	10.8%	12,157,949
Whatcom	1,644,641	15.0%	2,143,070	19.5%	1,297,856	11.8%	10,979,300
Yakima Valley	2,199,827	12.5%	3,044,538	17.2%	1,961,596	11.1%	17,664,898
SYSTEM TOTAL	$73,300,524	11.9%	$112,402,348	18.3%	$69,103,139	11.2%	$614,795,355

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYRPROG
Note: Data excludes encumbrances. Fiscal years 1995 to 2001 included Fund 758, Worker Retraining.

COSTS PER STATE FUNDED FTES
STATE GENERAL FUNDS AND OPERATING FEES
FUNDS 001 AND 149

Community and technical colleges spent $4,825 (in 2001 dollars) per FTE student (enrollment of 15 credits for three quarters) last year. Community and technical college constant (FY01$) dollar expenditures per FTE in 2000-01 increased 1.3 percent above the 1999-2000 level. Overall, expenditures per FTE have grown 7 percent over the past five years.

State/Operating Fees Expenditures
Per FTE in Constant Dollars (FY01$)



STATE (GENERAL, WORKER RETRAINING) AND OPERATING FEE EXPENDITURES

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	5-Year Change
General State/Operating Fees (001 & 149)						
Current $	$498,705,717	$520,669,045	$535,677,848	$581,964,020	$614,795,355	
Constant (FY01$)	532,805,253	551,556,192	557,997,758	592,631,385	614,795,355	15%
% Change	3.7%	3.5%	1.2%	6.2%	3.7%	
State FTEs (Actual)	118,516	117,495	120,688	124,438	127,410	8%
% Change	0.4%	-0.9%	2.7%	3.1%	2.4%	
State/Operating Fees Expenditures per FTE						
Current $	4,208	4,431	4,439	4,677	4,825	
Constant (FY01$)	$4,496	$4,694	$4,623	$4,762	$4,825	7%
% Change	3.3%	4.4%	-1.5%	3.0%	1.3%	

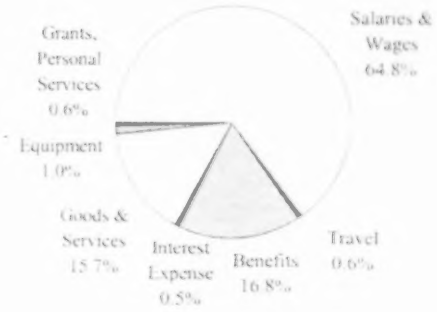
Source: Community and Technical Colleges Financial Management System
Note: Reported data excludes encumbrances. The base year for constant (FY01$) dollars is 2000-01. Fiscal years 1995 to 2001 included Fund 758, Worker Retraining.

EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT
STATE GENERAL FUNDS AND OPERATING FEES
FUNDS 001 AND 149
FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

Salaries and benefits were the largest expenditures in the community and technical college system (82 percent of all expenditures). Benefits grew at a faster rate than salaries due to increased cost for health care benefits and increased numbers of part-time faculty eligible for retirement benefits.

Expenditures for equipment costing less than $5,000 had been counted as equipment until 1999-2000 when it was moved to the Goods and Services category. This coding change accounts for the growth in Goods and Services and decline in Equipment in 1999-2000.

Expenditures by Object
2000-01



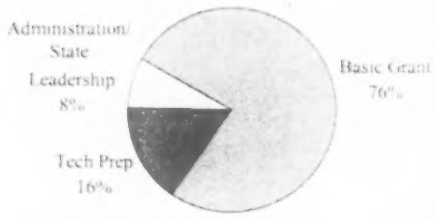
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Salaries & Wages (Current $)	$334,305,724	$357,877,115	$370,349,588	$ 399,540,586	$424,706,443
Constant (FY01$)	357,164,235	379,107,113	385,780,821	406,864,141	424,706,443
% Change	-0.7%	6.1%	1.8%	5.5%	4.4%
Employee Benefits (Current $)	83,789,731	88,369,439	93,147,777	98,021,228	110,121,270
Constant (FY01$)	89,518,943	93,611,694	97,028,934	99,817,951	110,121,270
% Change	-0.9%	4.6%	3.7%	2.9%	10.3%
Goods & Services (Current $)	74,319,188	73,101,869	77,294,862	100,552,894	102,977,990
Constant (FY01$)	79,400,841	77,438,421	80,515,481	102,396,022	102,977,990
% Change	6.5%	-2.5%	4.0%	27.2%	0.6%
Equipment (Current $)	21,779,341	20,279,915	21,191,021	6,411,313	6,664,004
Constant (FY01$)	23,268,526	21,482,961	22,073,980	6,528,832	6,664,004
% Change	23.1%	-7.7%	2.8%	-70.4%	2.1%
Interest Expense	3,018,857	2,723,502	3,062,539	3,635,520	3,585,140
Constant (FY01$)	3,225,275	2,885,066	3,190,145	3,702,159	3,585,140
% Change	8.3%	-10.5%	10.6%	16.0%	-3.2%
Travel	3,106,709	3,391,777	3,629,610	3,834,176	3,759,326
Constant (FY01$)	3,319,134	3,592,984	3,780,844	3,904,456	3,759,326
% Change	14.4%	8.3%	5.2%	3.3%	-3.7%
Grants and Subsidies, Personal Services	3,572,408	4,134,373	3,995,731	4,191,469	3,861,292
Constant (FY01$)	3,816,675	4,379,632	4,162,220	4,268,298	3,861,292
% Change	-9.5%	14.7%	-5.0%	2.5%	-9.5%
Interagency Reimbursement	(2,349,421)	(1,909,268)	(1,049,057)	(1,655,143)	(1,464,468)
Transfer Charges	(24,292,974)	(27,914,302)	(35,944,222)	(32,568,022)	(39,415,642)
Total Funds 001 & 149	498,705,717	521,019,045	535,677,848	581,964,021	614,795,355
Constant (FY01$)	$532,805,253	$551,926,955	$557,997,758	$592,631,386	$614,795,355
% Change	3.7%	3.6%	1.1%	6.2%	3.7%

Source: Community and Technical College Financial Management System, Data Express Procedure AYROBJECT.
Note: Payments received from the Department of Corrections, federal vocational funds, and adult literacy grants are reflected in Interagency Reimbursements. Fiscal years 1995 to 2001 included Fund 758, Worker Retraining. See Appendix C for definitions of all object codes.

FEDERAL WORKFORCE EDUCATION FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act of 1998 provides federal assistance to secondary and post-secondary workforce education programs. "It is the purpose of this Act to make the United States more competitive in the world economy by developing more fully the academic and occupational skills of all segments of the population." The funds from this source have increased by 18.5 percent over the past 5 years.

Federal Vocational Funds by Purpose
Fiscal Year 2000-01



CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1998
AWARD LEVELS - COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Title I: Basic Grant	$7,395,858	$8,021,167	$8,225,382	$9,341,474	$9,620,915
Title II: Tech Prep Education	1,772,716	1,842,185	1,936,455	1,987,672	1,971,892
Administration/State Leadership	745,220	845,716	878,536	930,346	971,439
Tech Prep Administration	93,301	96,957	101,919	104,614	103,784
Current $	10,007,095	10,806,025	11,142,292	12,364,106	12,668,030
Constant (FY00$)	$10,691,341	$11,447,060	$11,606,554	$12,590,739	$12,668,030
% Change	6.3%	7.1%	1.4%	8.5%	0.6%

Title I: Basic Grant provides funds to integrate academic, vocational, and technical instruction; link secondary and college education; and increase flexibility in providing services and activities designed to develop, implement and improve vocational and technical education.

Title II: Tech Prep Education provides funds for the development and operation of "2+2" programs leading from high school to a two-year associate degree, certificate, or apprenticeship program. Each grant funds a consortia comprised of business, labor, community, government, and school and college leaders.

FEDERAL WORKFORCE EDUCATION FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

Federal workforce education funds were awarded to community and technical college districts based on their percentage of enrolled Pell Grant recipients and recipients of assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Ten percent of the funds were awarded based on a set-aside that gave priority to rural colleges and those colleges with a high percentage of workforce education students. College districts submitted plans to the State Board before funds were awarded. Tech Prep funds were awarded to colleges as the fiscal agents for the Tech Prep consortium.

BASIC GRANTS EXPENDITURES
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

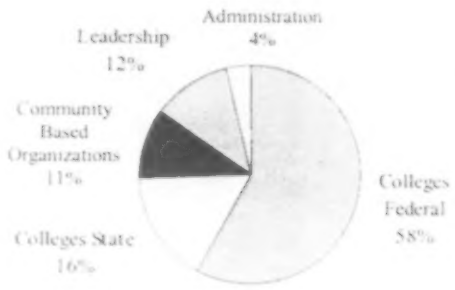
	Title I (Basic)	Title II (Tech Prep)	Total
Bates	$334,954	$ 0	$334,954
Bellevue	160,094	160,000	320,094
Bellingham	301,307	0	301,307
Big Bend	138,993	79,235	218,228
Cascadia *	65,207	0	65,207
Centralia	141,506	80,469	221,975
Clark	391,710	25,370	417,080
Clover Park	515,874	0	515,874
Columbia Basin	267,805	87,911	355,716
Edmonds	277,767	91,067	368,834
Everett	238,427	131,332	369,759
Grays Harbor	281,377	66,722	348,099
Green River	220,367	136,269	356,636
Highline	291,547	0	291,547
Lake Washington	268,421	0	268,421
Lower Columbia	264,584	82,274	346,858
Olympic	283,398	114,867	398,265
Peninsula	243,808	80,791	324,599
Pierce District	329,820	160,000	489,820
Renton	340,006	0	340,006
Seattle District	667,824	242,501	910,325
Shoreline	204,510	0	204,510
Skagit Valley	275,955	93,527	369,482
South Puget Sound	230,362	87,967	318,329
Spokane District	1,331,892	149,939	1,481,831
Tacoma	341,211	0	341,211
Walla Walla	290,173	82,363	372,536
Wenatchee Valley	242,341	87,310	329,651
Whatcom	146,729	112,574	259,303
Yakima Valley	441,352	99,605	540,957
Special Projects	0	115,015	115,015
SYSTEM TOTAL	$9,529,321	$2,367,108	$11,896,429

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.
Source: SBCTC Carl Perkins Financial Data File.

FEDERAL AND SPECIAL STATE BASIC SKILLS FUNDS

In addition to state general funds and WorkFirst dollars, colleges receive support to supplement Adult Basic Education (ABE) and English as a Second Language (ESL) programs from other state sources and the federal government. College expenditures under these funds are reimbursed by the State Board office and net to zero in the expenditure reports on pages 82-89.

Federal and Special State Funds
($7.2 million)



Federal Funds

The Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, Title II of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 provides federal funds to supplement state and local resources expended for literacy and basic skills instruction. Funds are awarded to community and technical colleges as well as community-based organizations. Funds also support staff and program development provided through the basic skills staff training organization, the ABLE Network.

Basic Grant awards are to be used to establish education programs for young people and adults ages 16 and over whose mastery of basic skills (reading, writing, speaking in English, and computing) is insufficient to enable them to function on the job and in society, to achieve individual goals, and to develop personal knowledge and potential. Basic grant funds support four types of instruction:

- Adult basic education (ABE) and literacy for adults below the ninth grade proficiency level;
- English as a Second Language (ESL) for adults with limited English proficiency;
- Adult secondary education (ASE) for young people and adults to obtain a high school diploma, refresh skills, or to pass the General Educational Development (GED) tests;
- Instruction to institutionalized adults in prisons, jails and drug and alcohol rehabilitation residential centers (previously funded as a line item).

Special State Funds

Supplemental English as a Second Language (ESL) Grants support English as a Second Language instruction. In the late 1980s the federal program state Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG) provided funds for this program. When federal funds were no longer available, the state Legislature directed the State Board to fund the continuation of supplemental ESL instruction. For 2000-01, fifteen community and technical colleges and two community-based organizations received a total of $560,100.

Families that Work Grants provide state dollars that are combined with funds under WorkFirst for low-income parents with young children. Parents work in small supportive groups for a minimum of 20 hours a week with basic skills, child development, and parenting instructors to learn how to help themselves, as well as their children, succeed in school. During 2000-01, three community and technical colleges and one community-based organization received $595,332.

Volunteer Literacy Program Grant awards are used to provide partial support for the coordination of volunteer literacy tutors. This tutor coordination program seeks to increase the quality and quantity of volunteer adult literacy tutoring by using carefully selected and trained volunteer tutors and monitoring the tutoring efforts to ensure that the learning needs of students are met. These are adults who are not served, and often not willing to be served, by more formal adult basic education programs, especially adults with low reading ability or those on waiting lists to enter English as a Second Language classes. For 2000-01, thirteen community colleges and seventeen community-based organizations received $332,661.

FEDERAL AND SPECIAL STATE BASIC SKILLS FUNDS EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996-97 TO 2000-01

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Federal Funds					
Community & Technical Colleges	$2,216,292	$3,043,443	$3,042,816	$3,515,115	$4,176,332
Other Providers					
Community-Based Organizations	140,924	235,527	225,527	438,292	506,234
Institutionalized Set-Aside**	264,547	406,374	420,374	0	0
Housing Authorities**	65,000	65,000	65,000	0	0
SBCTC					
Leadership	519,128	710,549	720,851	595,564	678,259
State Administration	173,043	236,850	240,283	238,226	271,304
Federal Current $Total	3,378,934	4,697,743	4,714,851	4,787,197	5,632,129
Federal Constant (FY00$) Total	3,609,972	4,976,423	4,911,303	4,874,946	5,632,129
% Change	-3%	38%	-1%	-1%	16%
Special State Funds					
Community & Technical Colleges					
Supplemental ESL	477,629	502,885	502,885	502,885	526,187
Families that Work	609,985	569,232	569,232	601,600	547,842
Volunteer Literacy Program	62,309	74,100	75,120	135,361	118,705
State Subtotal, Colleges	1,149,923	1,146,217	1,147,237	1,239,846	1,192,734
Community-Based Organizations					
Supplemental ESL	82,471	57,215	57,215	57,215	32,269
Families that Work	107,915	160,505	160,505	118,320	30,115
Volunteer Literacy Program	176,846	168,753	167,780	197,300	197,008
State Subtotal, CBOs	367,232	386,473	385,500	372,835	259,392
SBCTC					
Childcare, advisory committee, etc.	30,345	14,810	14,763	24,580	166,543
State Current $Total	1,547,500	1,547,500	1,547,500	1,637,261	1,618,669
State Constant (FY00$) Total	1,653,312	1,639,301	1,611,979	1,667,272	1,618,669
% Change	-2%	-1%	-2%	3%	-3%
Federal and State Funds Current $	6,432,422	6,370,531	6,334,697	6,424,458	7,250,798
Federal and State Funds Constant (FY00$)	$6,872,246	$6,748,444	$6,598,643	$6,542,218	$7,250,798
% Change	19%	-2%	-2%	-1%	11%

*Funding for Volunteer Literacy Program includes both federal and special state funds. The state funds expended total $226,205 and the total for federal funds expended is $89,508.

**Set aside was required through 1998-99.

FEDERAL AND SPECIAL STATE BASIC SKILLS FUNDS
EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

		Special State Funds			
	Federal Funds	Families that Work	Suppl. ESL	Volunteer Literacy Program	Total
Bates	$76,832	$180,087	$ 0	$ 0	$256,919
Bellevue	56,272	0	20,223	10,000	86,495
Bellingham	53,353	0	0	0	53,353
Big Bend	125,817	0	42,758	3,110	171,685
Cascadia *	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia	128,451	0	6,974	10,000	145,425
Clark	182,209	0	0	10,000	192,209
Clover Park	74,893	0	0	0	74,893
Columbia Basin	163,031	0	102,337	10,000	275,368
Edmonds	194,194	0	0	0	194,194
Everett	154,591	0	0	0	154,591
Grays Harbor	94,788	0	0	9,782	104,570
Green River	123,604	0	0	0	123,604
Highline	91,963	0	0	8,905	100,868
Lake Washington	88,013	0	0	0	88,013
Lower Columbia	82,439	0	8,630	10,000	101,069
Olympic	80,939	0	0	0	80,939
Peninsula	64,359	169,731	0	9,991	244,081
Pierce District	125,074	0	0	0	125,074
Renton	169,597	0	16,000	0	185,597
Seattle District	573,138	0	30,190	7,149	610,477
Shoreline	178,513	0	21,000	0	199,513
Skagit Valley	87,878	0	7,419	10,000	105,297
South Puget Sound	114,400	0		0	114,400
Spokane District	300,304	0	24,000	0	324,304
Tacoma	162,360	0	0	11,186	173,546
Walla Walla	134,758	0	24,987	0	159,745
Wenatchee Valley	165,058	0	86,496	0	251,554
Whatcom	74,115	0	9,383	0	83,498
Yakima Valley	255,389	198,024	125,790	8,582	587,785
Subtotal	4,176,332	547,842	526,187	118,705	5,369,066
Community Based Organizations	506,234	30,115	32,269	197,008	765,626
SBCTC	949,563	162,893	0	3,650	1,116,106
SYSTEM TOTAL	$5,632,129	$740,850	$558,456	$319,363	$7,250,798

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

STATE WORKFIRST EXPENDITURES

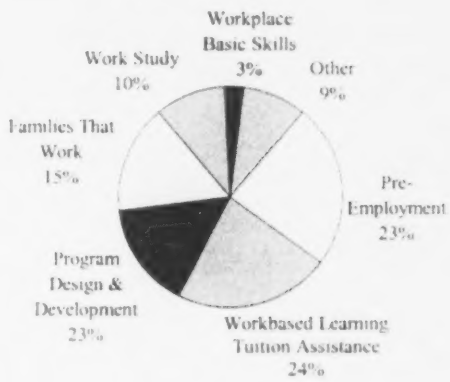
In spring 1998, Washington passed into law WorkFirst, its version of the federal welfare reform program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). WorkFirst identifies work as the primary means and first step to help families raise their incomes, reduce their dependence on welfare and leave poverty. WorkFirst follows this work goal with a second goal—to provide access to training and support for working low-income families[1] in order to move up the wage ladder. WorkFirst's third goal is protecting children.

Consistent with the long-standing role of colleges in preparing welfare recipients and other low-income students for work and job advancement, the colleges and the State Board made a commitment to play a key role in the WorkFirst effort of the state.

The state invested savings from caseload reduction programs and support to help low-income students through five programs (all funds are estimates, actual expenditures reported in October):

- **Pre-employment Training** provided $7.2 million in funds for faculty and equipment to provide short training, up to 12 weeks, geared to specific employers with hiring needs. Enrollments are reported as contract vocational and basic skills FTEs.
- **Tuition Assistance** provided $5.9 million to pay for tuition and books for already working TANF recipients and other low-wage workers with families.
- **Workplace Basic Skills** provided $941,000 in funds to support the cost of literacy training for low-wage workers in entry-level jobs. Training is customized to the job and provided at the worksites.
- **Families That Work (FTW)** was supported by $4.5 million in federal funds and $740,850 in special state funds. This program provides WorkFirst and other low-income parents who have young children with literacy education combined with parenting and family management skills, as they prepare for work. Enrollments are reported as contract basic skills FTEs.

2000-01 WorkFirst Expenditures by Area ($26.2 million)



- **Work study** provided $2.7 million in funds to support both on and off campus work-study jobs for WorkFirst/TANF recipients while they enroll in college training and get ready for work or pre-employment training. Most funds go directly to students. Colleges may use up to 5 percent to support the staff working directly with work study recipients or for staff responsible for accountability functions.

In addition, $4.1 million was provided to colleges to fund program changes needed to better serve low-income working adults. Funds also supported the creation of new curricula for that population.

Expenditures of the $26.1 million in WorkFirst funds by the colleges are reimbursed by the State Board office and net to zero in the expenditures report on pages 82-89.

WORKFIRST EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1998-99 AND 1999-2000

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Program Design & Development	$3,318,933	$4,044,428	$4,093,176
Workbased Learning Tuition Assistance	2,131,718	4,201,284	5,904,862
Pre-Employment	2,162,059	4,567,657	6,224,760
Families That Work	506,659	2,735,435	4,147,433
Workplace Basic Skills	330,726	862,884	717,734
Work Study	0	668,751	2,717,492
SBCTC Technical Assistance	555,707	1,096,863	1,534,208
Private Career Schools/CBOs	436,781	570,969	841,908
Current $ Total	9,442,583	18,748,271	26,181,573
Constant (FY00$)	$ 0	$19,091,926	$26,181,573

[1] Households with family incomes below 175 percent of the federal poverty level are defined as low-income. A family of three with income less than $2,024/month would qualify.

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WORKFIRST EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 2000-01

	Program Operation & Redesign	Workbased Learning Tuition Assistance	Pre-Employment	Work-study	Families That Work	Workplace Basic Skills	Total
Bates	$134,545	$173,677	$710,046	$286,894	$ 0	$ 0	$1,305,162
Bellevue	109,350	186,472	453,340	40,516	0	64,296	853,974
Bellingham	108,237	81,447	0	112,024	0	0	301,708
Big Bend	103,418	80,314	76,776	20,500	467,666	58,928	807,602
Cascadia *	109,144	0	0	0	0	0	109,144
Centralia	109,350	175,700	0	33,526	297,200	0	615,776
Clark	149,263	236,570	153,743	31,444	0	78,121	649,141
Clover Park	149,350	328,345	298,654	150,250	238,400	53,117	1,218,116
Columbia Basin	129,342	220,020	0	90,940	108,955	0	549,257
Edmonds	129,342	312,035	294,071	107,008	190,568	69,674	1,102,698
Everett	129,342	472,767	389,515	144,842	0	38,006	1,174,472
Grays Harbor	89,025	117,213	15,821	47,937	143,077	0	413,073
Green River	105,065	50,645	127,218	28,815	0	47,312	359,055
Highline	124,459	270,509	114,777	50,971	0	0	560,716
Lake Washington	123,622	93,358	222,863	12,521	71,381	92,043	615,788
Lower Columbia	128,192	432,405	137,805	175,200	184,750	12,354	1,070,706
Olympic	127,428	168,142	82,418	163,548	108,005	0	649,541
Peninsula	109,335	95,285	149,457	61,781	0	0	415,858
Pierce	239,615	84,225	85,767	32,369	150,142	0	592,118
Renton	144,182	256,611	312,095	53,113	156,850	0	922,851
Seattle District	352,917	203,097	1,034,921	156,729	181,920	153,834	2,083,418
Shoreline	118,381	131,887	423,920	131,101	0	0	805,289
Skagit	95,382	69,037	51,098	37,960	226,182	0	479,659
South Puget	112,583	104,989	8,782	46,434	208,846	0	481,634
Spokane	298,700	610,054	738,130	295,520	420,250	0	2,362,654
Tacoma	125,887	209,126	227,451	208,873	395,000	0	1,166,337
Walla Walla	132,357	144,653	0	39,441	430,309	0	746,760
Wenatchee	128,328	320,789	21,653	88,146	34,956	50,049	643,921
Whatcom	109,350	32,243	31,314	29,964	132,976	0	335,847
Yakima	67,685	243,247	63,125	39,125	0	0	413,182
Subtotal	4,093,176	5,904,862	6,224,760	2,717,492	4,147,433	717,734	23,805,457
Private Career Schools/CBOs	0	0	990,565	0	320,214	223,429	1,534,208
SBCTC/Tech Assistance	841,908	0	0	0	0	0	841,908
Total	$4,935,084	$5,904,862	$7,215,325	$2,717,492	$4,467,647	$941,163	$26,181,573

*Cascadia College began enrolling state-supported students in Fall 2000.

APPENDIX A

FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT

TUITION AND FEES

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TUITION AND FEES REQUIRED BY STATUTE

Tuition rates for community colleges are controlled by the Legislature either through statute or the biennial operating budget. Technical colleges have the authority to set tuition individually, although growth rates generally follow those for the community colleges.

Operating fee: This largest component of tuition (80 percent) is retained locally at the college to support the general operations of the college. On average the revenue from the operating fee represents about 20 percent of colleges' general operating budget; the state appropriation covers the other 80 percent.

Building fee: The building fee (10 percent of the tuition charge) is collected by the college and sent to the State Treasurer. The funds are appropriated by the Legislature for capital improvements in the college system.

Services and Activities (S&A): The S&A fee (10 percent of the tuition charge) is retained locally by the colleges and dedicated to the support of student programs and activities such as athletics, clubs, childcare and other activities identified by students at a college. Colleges have the option to set their S&A fee at a lesser amount than the maximum authorized, and a few of the colleges exercise this option.

In addition to basic tuition there are other fees charged to students by the colleges. These fees take the form of lab fees, technology fees and other miscellaneous fees.

Additionally, students meeting specific statutory criteria may pay reduced fees. Examples include Vietnam and Persian Gulf veterans. Adult Basic Education and English as a Second Language are offered free of charge.

The average tuition and fee charge at community colleges nationwide in 2000-01 was $1,729 compared to the $1,641 charged in Washington in 2000-01.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE TUITION AND FEES FOR FULL-TIME STUDENTS ACADEMIC YEARS 1997-98 THROUGH 2000-01

Quarterly Tuition & Fees	1997-98 Resident	1997-98 Non-Resident	1998-99 Resident	1998-99 Non-Resident
Quarterly Tuition				
Building Fee	$ 48.00	$158.00	$ 50.00	$164.00
Operating Fee	389.00	1,704.00	404.00	1,772.00
Services & Activities Fee	49.00	49.00	51.00	51.00
Quarterly Total	$486.00	$1,911.00	$505.00	$1,987.00
Annual Total*	$1,458.00	$5,733.00	$1,515.00	$5,961.00

Quarterly Tuition & Fees	1999-00 Resident	1999-00 Non-Resident	2000-01 Resident	2000-01 Non-Resident
Quarterly Tuition				
Building Fee	$ 52.00	$ 172.00	54.00	178.00
Operating Fee	423.00	1,853.00	438.00	1,920.00
Services & Activities Fee	53.00	53.00	55.00	55.00
Quarterly Total	$528.00	$2,078.00	$547.00	2,153.00
Annual Total*	$1,584.00	$6,234.00	$1,641.00	$6,459.00

* For three quarters.

Source: Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Note: The Services & Activities Fee amounts are the maximum a college may charge.

APPENDIX B

QUARTERLY

ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

TABLE B1: WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
QUARTERLY FTE STUDENTS BY COURSE INTENT AND FUNDING SOURCE

ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	By Course Areas						
	Academic	Workforce Education	Develop-mental	Basic Skills	Student Funded	Summer Self Support	Total
2000-01							
Summer							
State	13,003	15,979	3,058	8,325			40,366
Contract	1,959	2,414	662	2,359			7,394
Total	14,962	18,393	3,720	10,684	2,281	420	50,461
Fall							
State	45,225	44,722	11,988	16,410			118,344
Contract	11,411	7,871	1,408	3,668			24,358
Total	56,636	52,592	13,395	20,078	3,809		146,511
Winter							
State	43,077	43,655	10,033	17,186			113,951
Contract	10,893	7,215	1,229	3,733			23,071
Total	53,970	50,871	11,262	20,919	3,494		140,516
Spring							
State	42,121	42,151	8,680	16,616			109,568
Contract	10,961	8,318	1,172	3,677			24,129
Total	53,082	50,469	9,853	20,293	3,390		137,087

TABLE B2: WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
QUARTERLY HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCE

ACADEMIC YEAR 2000-01

	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring	College Total Annual Unduplicated	System Annual Unduplicated
State	76,710	181,915	176,133	171,129	324,566	314,338
Contract	14,452	35,518	33,280	35,849	65,436	61,676
State & Contract	91,162	217,433	209,413	206,978	390,002	376,014
Student Funded	20,513	34,945	32,615	32,522	98,990	94,481
Total	111,675	252,378	242,028	239,500	488,992	470,495

Additional Historical Enrollment Information on the SBCTC website at www.sbctc.ctc.edu/Resource/resource.htm

APPENDIX C

LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

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LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Academic Year Report is one of two annual informational and reference publications prepared by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges. The second is the Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report, which is published each spring. All reports issued since 1998-99 are available on the SBCTC web site at http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/Pub/Pub.htm.. The table below describes the statistical publications relating to each academic year since 1975-76:

	Date Published
Academic Year 2000-01	
Worker Retraining, Sixth Accountability Report for the Worker Retraining Program	December 2000
Fall Enrollment & Staffing Report 2000	April 2001
Access and Success for System Goals for People of Color in Washington Community and Technical Colleges: Seventh Annual Progress Report, Research Report 01-1	June 2001
WorkFirst Second-Year Accountability Report for WorkFirst Training Programs	September 2001
Enrollments, Student Characteristics, Progress and Success for Basic Skills Students in State Support Instruction in Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 01-2	November 2001
Bachelor's Degree Holders Enrolled in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 01-3	November 2001
Academic Year 1999-00	
Distance Learning: The New Wave of Students, revised September 1999, Research Report 99-3	September 1999
Employment Outcomes of Non-Transferring Students, Research Report 99-4	October 1999
Developmental Education for Students Enrolling in College Within Three Years of Graduating from High School, Academic Year 1998-99	October 1999
Preparing Welfare and Other Low-Income Adults for Work and Better Jobs—A Report on Low-Income Students Enrolled in Colleges and the Start-Up of WorkFirst Programs, Research Report 99-6	December 1999
Running Start 1998-99 Annual Progress Report	December 1999
Fall Enrollment & Staffing Report 1999	May 2000
WorkFirst First-Year Accountability Report for WorkFirst Training Programs	June 2000
Access and Success for System Goals for People of Color in Washington Community and Technical Colleges: Sixth Annual Progress Report, Research Report 00-01	September 2000
Academic Year Report, 1999-2000	November 2000
Academic Year 1998-99	
Characteristics and Outcomes of Financial Aid Students With a Focus On State Need Grant Recipients, Research Report 98-5	July 1998
Educational and Employment Outcomes for Injured Workers After Vocational Training, 1993-96, Research Report 98-6	July 1998
Patterns Underlying the Current and Future Trends in Transfers From Community Colleges to Four-Year Public and Independent Institutions, Research Report 98-7	September 1998
Worker Retraining, Fifth Accountability Report for Worker Retraining Programs (Formerly HB 1988)	December 1998

LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
(Continued)

	Date Published
Access and Success for System Goals for People of Color in Washington Community and Technical Colleges: Fifth Annual Progress Report (Updated from September 98), Research Report 98-2	January 1999
Results of Training for Timber Retraining Benefits Recipients, Research Report 99-1	March 1999
Welfare Enrollments and the Start-Up of Workfirst Wage and Skill Progression Training, Research Report 99-2	March 1999
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1998	April 1999
Academic Year Report, 1998-99	November 1999
Academic Year 1997-98	
The Effect of Race and Ethnic Background on Students' Community and Technical College Experiences, Research Report 97-5	November 1997
Worker Retraining, Fourth Accountability Report for Worker Retraining Programs (Formerly HB 1988)	December 1997
Developmental Education Trends in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 98-1	February 1998
Welfare Enrollments in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Fall Quarter 1997, Research Report 98-3	March 1998
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1997	April 1998
Part-Time Faculty in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 98-4	June 1998
Academic Year Report 1997-98	October 1998
Academic Year 1996-97	
ESHB 1988 Workforce Employment & Training Act, Third Year Accountability Report for Training Programs	December 1996
Bachelor's Degree Holders Enrolled in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 97-1	January 1997
Public Assistance Recipients in Community and Technical College, An Analysis of Enrollments and Policy Implications That May Occur Under Welfare Reform, Research Report 97-2	January 1997
Retention in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 97-3	February 1997
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1996	March 1997
Assess and Success for System Goals for People of Color in Washington Community and Technical Colleges: Fourth Annual Progress Report, Research Report 97-4	June 1997
Academic Year Report 1996-97	June 1998
Academic Year 1995-96	
Transfer Forecasts, Research Report 95-5	September 1995
Third Annual Progress Report on System Goals for People of Color Participation and Diversity, Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 96-1	March 1996

LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
(Continued)

	Date Published
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1995	April 1996
Job Skills Enhancement, An Evaluation of Publicly Funded Postsecondary Workforce Training and State and Federally Funded Basic Skills Training for Workers Upgrading Their Job Skills, Research Report 96-2	August 1996
Academic Year Report 1995-96	October 1996
Academic Year 1994-95	
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1993	August 1994
Academic Year Report 1993-94	September 1994
ESHB 1988 Workforce Employment & Training Act, First Annual Accountability Report for Training Programs	December 1994
Second Annual Progress Report on System Goals for People of Color Participation & Diversity, Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 95-1	April 1995
Outcomes & Impacts from the First Year of the Timber Retraining Benefits (TRB) Program,	April 1995
Students of Color in Vocational Programs, Research Report 95-2	July 1995
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1994	July 1995
Academic Year Report 1994-95	September 1995
Outcomes and Impacts from the First Two Years of the Timber Retraining Benefits (TRB) Program, Research Report 95-3	August 1995
Differential Student Progress Rates and Implications for Retention Strategies, Research Report 95-4	September 1995
Academic Year 1993-94	
1992-93 Running Start Enrollments, Research Report 93-4	September 1993
Transfer Outcomes in Washington Community Colleges, Operations Report 94-1	January 1994
The Progress of Students Who Enroll in Developmental Studies Courses in Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 94-1	January 1994
Student Progress in Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 94-2	January 1994
Annual Progress Report on System Goals for People of Color Participation and Diversity, Washington Community and Technical Colleges, Research Report 94-3	January 1994
Bachelor's Degree Holders Enrolled in Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 94-4	January 1994
Student Progress - Comparisons Over Time, Research Report 94-5	August 1994
Transfer Rates for Washington Community Colleges, Research Report 94-6	August 1994
Job Placement Rates for Graduates of Washington Community and Technical College Vocational Programs, Research Report 94-7	September 1994

LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
(Continued)

	Date Published
Academic Year 1992-93	
Degree of Student Continuation Toward Goal by Race or Ethnic Background, Research Report 92-1	August 1992
Running Start - Pilot Years 1990-1992, Research Report 92-2	October 1992
Adult Basic Skills Services and Needs, Research Report 92-5	October 1992
Findings From Three Years Data Match for Vocational Follow-Up, Research Report 92-3	November 1992
Summary of Selected 1990 Census Data for Washington and Related College Data, Research Report 92-4	November 1992
Serving Dislocated Timber Workers in Community and Technical Colleges 1991-92, Operations Report 92-2	December 1992
Community and Technical Colleges Role in Education of Students of Color, Research Report 93-1	January 1983
Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1992	May 1993
Fall 1992 Running Start Enrollments, Research Report 93-3	May 1993
Academic Year 1991-92	
Fall Quarter Report 1991	July 1992
Academic Year Report 1991-92	September 1992
The Running Start Program in Washington Community Colleges, Impact and Benefits from the First Year, Operations Report 91-4	October 1991
Video Telecommunications in Washington Community Colleges, An Update of the Course Offerings for Academic Year 1989-90 and 1990-91, Operations Report 91-5	November 1991
Dislocated Worker Programs in Washington Community Colleges Fall 1986 to Spring 1990, Operations Report 92-1	February 1992
Academic Year 1990-91	
Fall Quarter Report 1990	March 1991
Academic Year Report 1990-91	September 1991
Vocational Outcomes in Washington Community Colleges, A Baseline Report on Vocational Student Outcomes, Operations Report 90-2	October 1990
Washington Community College Faculty Development Survey Results, A Summary of the Results of Survey of All Full-Time Faculty, Operations Report 90-3	November 1990
Public Assistance Recipients in Washington Community Colleges, A Study of Family Independence Program (FIP) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Operations Report 90-4	December 1990
Adult Basic Education in Washington Community Colleges, A Follow-Up Study of former ABE General Education Students, Operations Report 91-1	March 1991
The Washington Community College Institutional Outcomes Assessment Plans, An Overview and Summary, Operations Report 91-2	February 1991
Assessment of Meeting Employer Needs and the Labor Market Experience of Job Upgrading and Retraining Students in Washington Community Colleges, A Baseline Report, Operations Report 91-3	June 1991

LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
(Continued)

	Date Published
Academic Year 1989-90	
Fall Quarter Report 1989	February 1990
Academic Year Report 1989-90	September 1990
Video Telecommunications in Washington Community Colleges, A Descriptive Study of the Current Activities and Future Plans, Operations Report 90-1	June 1990
Academic Year 1988-89	
Fall Quarter Report 1988	March 1989
Academic Year Report 1988-89	April 1990
Spring 1988 Bachelor's Degree Survey, A Study of the Role of Community Colleges in the Achievement of the Bachelor's Degree in Washington, Operation Report No. 89-1	January 1989
Academic Year 1987-88	
Fall Quarter Report 1987 - Recap	March 1988
Academic Year Report 1987-88 and Fall Quarter Report 1987	October 1988
Academic Year 1986-87	
Fall Quarter Report 1986	March 1987
Academic Year Report 1986-87	September 1987
Academic Year 1985-86	
Fall Quarter Report 1985	March 1986
Academic Year Report 1985-86	October 1986
Academic Year 1984-85	
Fall Quarter Report 1984	March 1985
Academic Year Report 1984-85	March 1986
Academic Year 1983-84	
Fall Quarter Report 1983	March 1984
Academic Year Report 1983-84	November 1984
Academic Year 1982-83	
Fall Quarter Report 1982	March 1983
Academic Year Report 1982-83	December 1983

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	Date Published
Academic Year 1981-82	
Fall Quarter Report 1981	March 1982
Academic Year Report 1981-82	February 1983
Academic Year 1980-81	
Fall Quarter Report 1980	February 1981
Factbook, Academic Year 1980-81	January 1982
Academic Year 1979-80	
Factbook 1980	February 1980
Factbook, Academic Year 1979-80	June 1981
Academic Year 1978-79	
Factbook 1979, Fall Quarter 1978 Data	February 1979
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1978-79	January 1980
Academic Year 1977-78	
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment Fall Quarter 1977	September 1978
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1977-78	
Academic Year 1976-77	
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Fall Quarter 1976	October, 1977
Factbook, Addendum A, Student Enrollment, Academic Year 1976-77	October 1977
Academic Year 1975-76	
Factbook, Fall Quarter 1975 Data	January 1977
Factbook, Academic Year 1975-76 Data	January 1977

APPENDIX D

DEFINITIONS

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DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION OF FTE

Student FTE: One annual FTE is the equivalent of one student enrolled for 45 community college credit hours or 743 technical college contact hours in a year.

Annual Teaching Faculty (FTE-F): All **instructional** employees whose main assignment is classroom teaching. The number of **Teaching Faculty FTE-F** represents the teaching, class preparation, student advising and committee work of faculty. One FTE-F Teaching Faculty is equal to one instructional employee assigned to teach a full-time load of courses for nine months. A person assigned a half-time teaching load and a half-time load in a non-teaching area is counted as 0.50 FTE-F Teaching Faculty and 0.50 FTE-F Non-Teaching Faculty.

Administrative Staff (FTE): Includes all administrators exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system. One annual FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for 12 months.

Exempt Professional Staff (FTE): All other professional staff exempt from the jurisdiction of the Washington Personnel Resources Board civil service system. One annual FTE in this category is equal to a full-time assignment for 12 months.

Classified Employee (FTE): Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions determined by the Washington Personnel Resources Board or as support staff at technical colleges. One annual FTE employee is a classified employee whose service is performed on the basis of 40 hours per week for 12 months.

DEFINITION OF FULL- AND PART-TIME STATUS

Full-Time Student: A student enrolled for 10 or more credits or 200 or more hours in a quarter.

Part-Time Student: A student enrolled for fewer than 10 credits or fewer than 200 hours in a quarter.

Full-Time Faculty: A person paid the full-time rate, regardless of the number of days worked, is considered a full-time faculty member.

Part-Time Faculty: A person who is paid on the part-time salary schedule is part-time. This includes hourly instructors, as well as the instructional effort of classified and non-faculty employees who teach beyond their regular workload.

Full-Time, Administrative/Exempt Professional or Classified/Technical College Support Employees: A person whose services are required on a full-time basis (for a 40-hour work week) for any period from 9 to 12 months is considered full-time.

Part-Time, Administrative/Exempt Professional or Classified/Technical College Support Employees: A person whose services are required for less than a 40-hour work week.

STAFF TYPE

Moonlight: An instructional assignment in addition to a full-time assignment for faculty and administrative personnel (generally the teaching of evening courses by full-time day instructors).

FUNDING SOURCE

State Supported: Courses funded completely or in part by legislative appropriations of state funds plus student tuition.

Contract Supported: Courses funded by grants and contracts with external organizations. Includes Running Start and International Contract enrollments.

Student Funded: Courses funded entirely through fees charged to the students enrolled in them.

COURSE TYPE

Academic: Transfer and Workforce Education Support: Courses which provide the first two years of baccalaureate degree programs and which support Workforce Education programs in such areas as math, science and English.

Workforce Education: Courses which prepare students for entry-level employment or provide retraining and upgrading for employed adults.

Developmental Studies: Courses which prepare students for college-level classes.

Basic Skills: Courses which enable adults to overcome illiteracy (ABE) or complete high school, or provide English proficiency to those whose native language is not English (ESL)

STUDENT PURPOSE

Workforce Education: Students preparing for a new job or upgrading their job skills. Most such students enroll in Workforce Education courses but some also enroll in developmental courses and academic support courses.

Transfer: Students preparing to transfer to a four-year institution. Most such students enroll in academic courses, but some also enroll in developmental and Workforce Education courses.

Basic Skills as Final Goal: Students enrolled in ABE/ESL/GED preparation or high school completion courses with the goal of gaining basic skills. Students enrolled in such courses with transfer or job-related goals are coded as "Transfer" or "Workforce Education."

Home and Family Life Other/Not Specified: Students who have not specified a purpose for their enrollment, who enroll for personal interest, or who enroll for other reasons.

FACILITIES

Gross Square Feet - Buildings: The sum of the enclosed floor areas of the building included within the outside faces of exterior walls for all stories.

Assignable Square Feet - Buildings: The sum of all areas on all floors of a building assigned to, or available for assignment to, an occupant, including every type of space functionally usable by an occupant (excepting those spaces defined as custodial, circulation, mechanical, and structural areas).

FINANCE

The accounting processes of the community and technical college system are based on generally-accepted governmental accounting principles in accordance with the rules and regulations published by the Office of Financial Management in its Policies and Procedures Manual.

The chart of accounts for the community and technical college system is designed to provide consistency in the coding of all funds within the system. Recording of expenditures is achieved through a hierarchical system of funds, programs, and objects.

Programs

010 Instruction: This program consists of the formal instructional activities provided for students.

040 Primary Support Services: This program consists of activities providing primary support to instruction. The three major elements are academic computing services, ancillary support services, and academic administration.

050 Libraries: This program consists of activities related to the retention and display of educational materials, including library-media staff and materials, needed to support the learning needs of the students.

060 Student Services: This program consists of social and cultural services and institutional management activities related directly to students, but which are not part of formal instruction.

080 Institutional Support: This program consists of activities related to the financial and overall administrative functions of the college, excluding physical plant operations and maintenance. Included are controller, payroll, administrative data processing, purchasing, community relations and the top administrators of the college.

090 Plant Operation and Maintenance: This program consists of activities related to the operation and maintenance of college facilities, including utilities, janitorial services, and plant management.

	Objects	Definitions
A	Salaries & Wages	Amounts paid to employees of institutions of higher education.
B	Employee Benefits	Amounts paid as employee benefits.
C	Personal Services	Amounts paid for consulting services rendered by independent contractors.
E	Goods & Services	Amounts expended for all materials and supplies ordinarily consumed or expended within one year.
G	Travel	Amounts paid to or for employees for lodging and/or subsistence expenses incurred while traveling on official business.
J	Equipment	Amounts paid for equipment additions and replacements regardless of the period of service or value.
N	Grants and Subsidies	Amounts expended for grants and subsidies received from other governmental units.
P	Debt Service	Amounts expended for the payment of principal, interest, or other charges related to the various forms of indebtedness.

R	Capital Outlays	Amounts paid for land and building acquisitions (including construction) and related capital projects charges.
S	Interagency Reimbursements	Payments received from other agencies for services or materials furnished.
T	Transfers	The reallocation of budgeted expenditures within an agency by transfers between programs or funds.